Historical Society

The Weekly Valley Herald.

F. E. DU TOIT Proprietor.

TERMS, $1 50, Per Annum.

VOLUME 11 — CHASKA, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DEC. 5 1872 — NUMBER 16

Advertisements.

CHEAP

Cash Store!

New Goods.

would most respectfully call the attention of my friends and the public in general, that I have now in store a full stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Groceries and Provisions

Which I am selling cheap for cash or ready pay. Butter, Eggs and Wool received in exchange for goods, at the stand formerly occupied by Henry Young, corner of 2nd & Chestnut streets.

CHASKA, MINN. DANIEL STONE.

Hardware!

Iron, Steel, Nails, Cuttlery, Tin and Jappaned Ware, Agricultural Implements

AND

Stoves,

Pumps, Cloth Wringers, Window Sash and Doors, Glass, Carpenters Tools, Putty &c.

FARMING TOOLS

And everything usually kept in a first class

HARDWARE STORE.

ALSO

Oils, Paints, Varnishes &c.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

☞ Store on 2d Street in HERALD Block.

F. WOMMER.

Chaska, Carver County Minn.

STRUCK BY

Lightning!

Johnson's Triangular Copper Lightning Rod.

THE BEST IN THE

WORLD!

INSURES AGAINST FIRE.

The only company that insures against Fire by Lightning. It is also the cheapest and most perfect rod manufactured.

Having purchased the right for Carver and Scott Counties of this superior rod, I shall call upon the citizens thereof during the spring and summer and earnestly solicit your patronage, feeling confident that I can offer better bargains and do better work than any other company in the United States.

FRED ILTIS.

CHASKA .. .. .. MINN.

DR. J. S. RICHARDSON.

ECLECTIC,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

CHASKA .. .. MINN.

[OFFICE OPPOSITE THE OLD CATH CHURCH.]

Offers his services to the surrounding country, and is prepared to treat thoroughly all Chronic diseases—Especially Liver and Lung diseases.

The Valley Herald

Official County Paper.

BY F. E. DU TOIT.

CHASKA THURSDAY DEC. 5 1872.

DEATH OF HORACE GREELEY.

The death of Mr. Greeley, who died Nov. 30th, is felt with deep regret and sorrow throughout the entire country. All classes and parties agree, that in his death. America has lost one of her wisest, ablest and best men. As a journalist he has for many years stood at the head, as a man and a philanthrophist he has long stood first and superior to all others; a man who at the time of his death was possessed of more general knowledge and information than any man living.

Whatever was said of him during the excitement of the recent political campaign, no one dare to impugn his motives, or his masterly ability. He was the founder and the organizer of the Republican Party, and for years its acknowledged leader. And when the unbiased history of the great men of America, during this century, shall have been written, first and foremost will stand the name of Horace Greeley.

Mr. Greeley's Parents.

On page 330 of his book entitled "Recollections of a Busy Life," in closing a chapter about his second visit to Europe (in 1855), Mr. Greeley says:

I embarked at Liverpool under a deep impression that something had gone wrong with my family. On reaching home, I learned that my mother had died on the day of my departure from Liverpool. Though but sixty-eight years old, she had long been worn out in mind and body by hard work and rugged cares, and had rarely spoken or evinced a clear perception of what was going on around her for many months before her death.

On page 426 Mr. Greeley says:

My father himself died on the 18th December, 1868, aged eighty six. He had, for twelve years or more, been a mere wreck, first in body only; but his infirmities ultimately affected his mind, so that when I last visited him, a year before his death, he did not recognize me till after he had sat by my side for a full half hour.

Charles Francis Adams.

From the New York Sun, Nov. 25.

The Hon. Charles Francis Adams, notwithstanding his expressed determination not to be interviewed by the representatives of the press did submit the other evening to a gentle squeeze from the Hon Thurlow Weed. The veteran journalist, with his hand on the distinguished Statesman's knee, touched the pump ever so delicately with the following conundrum:

"Mr Adams, what do you think would have been the result if yourself, and not Mr. Greeley, had been nominated at Cincinnati."

To which Mr. Adams replied without hesitation: "It would have made no difference whatever. The result would have been the same."

That was all.

THERE have been several Presidential candidates worse defeated in the number of Electoral votes than Mr. Greeley. In 1832 Henry Clay only had 49 votes. In 1840 Martin Van Buren, running for re election as President, had but 60 votes. In 1852 Gen Winfield Scott had 42 votes. In 1864 Gen McClellan had but 21, and in 1868 Horatio Seymour had 80. Mr Greeley's vote will probably be in the neighborhood of 74.

Terrible Accident.

John Johnson, a resident of the East Division, tried to cross the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad bridge spanning the Mississippi River from Nicollet Island to the west bank, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had gone but a short distance when he slipped from one of the timbers, covered with ice and snow, and fell through upon the ice, a distance of about twenty feet. Two terrible wounds were inflicted upon Johnson's head, from one of which the brain oozed out. He was conveyed to his home and a surgeon summoned, but the case is without doubt a fatal one.—At four o'clock last evening Johnson was still alive. What induced him to undertake the perilous feat of crossing the bridge, when the suspension bridge is but a short distance below, is not known.—*Minneapolis Tribune, 24th.*

An Indiana young lady died recently, but, while they were preparing her body for the coffin, revived long enough to tell them to crimp her hair.

Illinois Railroad Law.

The constitutionality of the Illinois railroad law, regulating rates of freight, has been affirmed by Judge Tipton, of the Circuit Court. The Tribune says:

The Railroad Company pleaded the inviolability of its charter, and that the act of the Legislature attempting to regulate its charges for freight were unconstitutional. To this plea a demurrer was entered, and the Court sustained the demurrer. Judge Tipton, of the Circuit Court, sustained the constitutionality of the law, holding that the people in creating corporations had not parted with the sovereign right, inherent in all governments, to protect the people from all abuses, extortions, or unjust discriminations on the part of corporations of its own creation. The argument made on the part of the railroad is, that the charter granted by the State is a contract made between it and the Company, and that, under that contract, the Company is authorized to fix its own rates of freight and passenger fare; and that the State cannot by subsequent legislation undertake to prescribe the rates to be charged by the Company, the Federal Constitution prohibiting the States from passing any laws impairing the obligation of contracts. Upon this ground the violation of a provision of the National Constitution, the case will be carried ultimately to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it will be finally determined. The issue presented by this case is a direct one. Has the Legislature of the State the authority, without any reservation in the charter, to establish maximum rates to be charged by railroad for the transportation of freight and passengers and is a railroad company, once incorporated, forever after independent of Legislative control?

Bates and His Little Flag.

The Manchester (Eng.) Guardian, Nov. 14, says that when Sergeant Bates and his flag arrived in Kendall, all the resident men of the town who were not passingly engaged attended, and, after a repast, speeches were delivered in which strong sympathy was expressed with Bates and his mission. He was assured that the good feeling towards America, which he had come to test, did in reality exist, notwithstanding the recent adverse awards under the Washington treaty.—He was now carrying out his project at the request of a number of public men in the United States who held same the opinion that he did on the subject in dispute.

On Monday morning he resumed his march to Lancaster. On leaving he was heartily cheered by a large crowd of people. His route brought him in close proximity to the ancient Hall of Levens, where he was invited to partake of the hospitality of the Hall, and conformed to the time honored custom of drinking of a description of old ale called "Morocco" out of a large goblet, standing on one leg and saying, "Luck to Levens as long as the Kent flows." He has so far been received with enthusiasm, and has been offered the hospitality of some of the leading hotels in the principal towns through which he intends to pass.

Boston Fire.

The Boston correspondent of the New York Herald, writing about the great fire, pays, to the gallant Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, the following tribute, every word of which will be endorsed by those who know how conspicuous and honorable a record that splendid body of Irish American soldiers made for themselves and their country in the late war. The Herald correspondent says:

"We are not unlikely to have numerous investigations here for the purpose of clearing away certain doubts about the responsibility for the spread of the fire. These are to settle the blame, of course; they may also bring forth the names of those to whom honor is due.—Among the first in this class, outside of the firemen and policemen, will stand the Ninth Massachussetts Regiment.—On the morning of Sunday, Colonel Finan, standing on the steps of the City Hall, being the ranking officer, had the duty of posting troops around the scene of the fire.

This was done with a soldierly alertness that was a relic of the times in our history when soldiering was a bloody business. He is entitled to great credit in this regard, and every man of his splendidly disciplined Regiment has earned laurels that will not fade while Boston stands, Irish Regiment and Irish Colonel as they are."

A boy named Mackstey fell overboard from the steamer Tiber, on her last trip, near Cassville, and drowned before assistance could reach him. The steward threw him a plank, which he seized, laughing as he thought there was no danger. The yawl was lowered and two men got into it, but they were poor oarsmen, and before they got to the boy he lost his hold on the plank in the waves, and sank. His mother was chamber-maid of the boat, and resides in Winona.

Louisville boasts of a young woman who spends twelve days every year in society, and the remaining 353 in the workhouse as a penalty for drunkenness.

The Cincinnati papers accuse some local speculator with bulling the oxmarket.

HOME ITEMS

HERALD AGENT CARVER—G. A. Du Toit

Lake Superior & M R R.

Trains arrive and depart from the Chaska depot as follows:

GOING NORTH.....6:20 A. M.
" " .....3:30 P. M.
GOING SOUTH.....11:00 A. M.
" " .....8:30 P. M.

S. W. LUSK, Agent.

Shakopee, Chaska & Carver Accommodation Trains.

CONNECTING WITH ALL TRAINS ON SIOUX CITY R.

GOING WEST,	GOING EAST.
10:00 A. M.	8:45 A. M.
2:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.
6:20 P. M.	5:10 P. M.

H. & D. TRAINS,

Going West, 7.45 P. M. Going East, 6:00 A. M.

NOTICE.

Payments for back subscription to the HERALD must be made at once. We are very much in need of money and are consequently obliged to call on all those indebted to pay up.

DIED:

John Jennings of Watertown on Saturday, Nov. 23d 1872 in the 35th year of his age.

Mr. Jennings death was sudden and entirely unexpected and cast a pall of gloom over the entire community Mr. J., came from Pennsylvania some six years ago and has ever since been a resident of Watertown—he has by his gentlemanly conduct, urbanity of manners, endeared himself to a large circle of friends. He leaves a wife and six children, who have the sympathy of the entire community in this their sad bereavement. His funeral on the Monday following his death was very largely attended. *Requiescat in pace.*

COUNTY BOARD.—The Board of County Commissioners is now in session, having convened last Tuesday in extra session. We are informed by members of that body that the board will continue in session until Saturday. Considerable business of a miscellaneous nature was disposed of by the Board.

SHIPMENTS.—Henry Young has shipped, within the last two weeks, over 2,000 bushels of Barley, mostly to Minneapolis. Messrs. Linenfelser & Faber have also made several shipments to St. Paul Brewers.

TAX NOTICE.—We call the attention of the tax payers of Carver County to the tax notice of the County Treasurer published in this weeks issue. It will be seen that he will visit the different towns of the County at stated places—It is simply a matter of accommodation to the tax payers.

PERSONAL.—Col. Baxter, returned home last Thursday from a three weeks stay amid childhood scenes in old Vermont. The Col., enjoyed himself "mightily" and returns braced for the winters contest in the Legislatives halls.

Hon. Matt. Kelly, Commr. and member of the Legislature elect from the Watertown district, is in town and seems to "stand" under the additional honors without any preceptible difference in his general conduct towards mankind in general.

Commr. Wessbecher also made us a pleasant call during the week. Mr. W., was recently re-elected which affirms his popularity as a commissioner and citizen.

Sheriff Hecklin was in St. Paul last week.

PERSONAL.—Miss Kattie Schutz and Miss Lena Faber, of this village, left for Shakopee last Monday to enter St. Gertrude Seminary at that place. It is a superior institution of learning and well managed.

WOOD.—The price of wood has dropped a trifle in the Chaska market.—Dry maple now brings $4.25, and is being marketed in large quantities—Hoop-pole are also a very saleable article.

COURT.—The winter term of the District Court for Scott County is now in session at Shakopee. Mr. Peck of this place and Mr. Fowler of Carver were in attendance. Judge Chatfield presiding.

CHASKA MARKET.—The grain market is as follows; Wheat 80 cents, Barley 45, Oats 30, Corn 40. Pork $3 to $4. per hundred, Beef $3. per hundred.

FLOUR SHIPMENT.—Mr. G. F. Strait, manager of the Flouring Mill of this place, informs us that he is shipping about 500 barrels of flour per week, to the Chicago, New York and Philadelphia markets. They are now manufacturing flour of the very best grade and find ready market at an advance over other grades.

Avaunt, Indgestion!—The Charter Oak Stove is the most interesting and important feature in the family economy; for it fills the house with warmth; the table with good cheer, and prevents that dreary aspect and indigestible meals that brings sourness of temper, discomfort and dissatisfaction.

BALL.—The Ball given by the Grand Army Post of this place last Thursday evening was not as well attended as it should have been. Yet the occasion was a pleasant one and those present enjoyed themselves highly. A very small sum was realized above the expenses.—The affair was well conducted and reflects much credit upon the Post.

NEW PRIEST.—We are informed by the Trustees of the Catholic Church of this city, that a new resident Priest, has been selected for Chaska and that he will take charge of this congregation in a short time. He is from Stillwater we believe.

THE WEATHER.—The weather is moderating and is now very pleasant.—We need a little more snow.

Notice

Dr. E. H. Lewis, would respectfully inform the citizens of Chaska and vicinity, that he will be found in his office at E. G. Halle & Co's., new Drug Store, Chaska, every day between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m. Any orders left will be promptly attended to.

Fresh vaccine virus constantly kept on hand.

Mr. Greeley's Life Insured.

From the New York Sun.

Many years ago the Tribune Association, foreseeing the shock which Mr. Greeley's death would give the Tribune, insured his life to the amount of $100,000, for the benefit of the stockholders in common. The life insurance policy has been kept good, and will accrue to the Tribune whenever its illustrious founder breathes his last. At the time of effecting the insurance the Tribune stock was changing hands at from $3,500 to $4,000 a share, showing the total valuation of the institution to have been from $350,000 to 400,000. One hundred thousand dollars as a very moderate estimate of the pecuniary loss which the Tribune would sustain in the death of Horace Greeley, but the chances of that dire calamity to the Tribune seemed so remote that no motion was made to increase the represent the entire Tribune Association had risen to $10,000. Some of the Tribune stock was recently sold at insurance, not even after the one hundred shares which a smaller figure; but the stockholders still estimate the entire property at a round $1,000,000.

In the death of Mr. Greeley the Tribune stockholders will sustain an irreparable loss, compared with which $100,000 is a mere bagatelle.

How a Railroad official in Kansas Escaped the Violence of a Mob.

St. Louis, Nov. 25.—A retiable gentleman who arrived here to-day reports that on Saturday night last forty to fifty settlers on the Osage lands in Kansas, visited the town of Parsons, in that State, went to the Belmont House, and compelled the clerk to show them to the room of Mr. Parsons, the chief of the land department of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, and forcibly took him out, with the evident intention of doing him bodily harm. He escaped from them, however, leaped on a locomotive standing by, and was run through to Sedalia, Mo. The demonstration, it is said, grew out of the exasperated state of feeling among the Osage land settlers, produced by the recent decision of the Secretary of the Interior that the lands upon which they live belong to the M. K. and T. Railroad Company.

The St. Paul Road.

From LeMars Sentinel, Nov. 22

The St. Paul road is blocked. There has been no thought train since Tuesday of last week. The cuts are filled with snow for sixty miles. Three hundred men are at work shovelling. A train is lying snow bound at Worthington. From present appearances the road will not be open for another week. The towns lying between Lemars and Worthington are in a bad fix. There is but little coal at the stations not enough to last over Sunday. The stocks of provisions are low in the stores, as merchants depended on the road for supplies. The affectionate good bye we gave the "boys" of upper counties last week, will have to be laid carefully away for next springs reading, unless the R. R. Company can contrive to keep their road open.

FURNITURE

AND

VARIETY STORE!

AT

Young's Old Stand, 2d St.

Consisting of a new and select stock of

BUREAUS,
STANDS,
CHAIRS,
BED-STEADS

And upholstery of every description.

ALSO

TOYS,
FRAMES,
PICTURES, &c.

The public is invited to call at my storeroom and examine my stock and prices, feeling confident of being able to sell as cheap as any store this side of St. Paul.

THOS. KERKER.

WE GUARANTEE THAT

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER

Who has ever had one of the

CELEBRATED

CHARTER OAK STOVES

WILL CHEERFULLY RECOMMEND IT AS THE MOST

Durable, Practical, Simple & Perfect

COOKING APPARATUS

THEY HAVE EVER USED.

ADAPTED TO ALL LOCALITIES

AND

EVERY KIND OF FUEL.

SOLD BY

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

SAINT LOUIS,

AND BY ALL

LIVE STOVE DEALERS

—LIKE—

FRITZ WOMMER.

City Meat Market.

The best of meats, sausages, poultry &c., constantly kept on hand. Market 2d Street, Chaska.

ANTON ROSSLER, Propr.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the undersigned in the town of Dahlgreen, County of Carver, one black cow, 8 or 9 years of age, with one horn broken off a little. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take the same away.

Dahlgreen, Nov. 15th 1872.

FRED'K. MEYER.

Cutters And Sleighs.

Those in want of an extra good Cutter or Bob-sled should call upon John Bloedel at Carver. He is manufacturing extensively and sells cheap.

KENNING & BROS.

CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

Manufacturers of Doors, Sash, Fronts, Flooring, Siding and all kinds of mouldings and plaining and sawing done to order.

Also

Carpenters and Builders.

Doors and window frames made to order.

Those wanting buildings erected, or any work done enumerated above, had better give us a call before going elsewere. Work done cheap and guaranteed to be of first classe quality.

H. J. KENNING & BROS.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

Notices of the Press.

The Bazar is edited with a contribution of and talent that we seldom find in any journal; the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion,—Boston Traveller.

The Bazar commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion plates in endless variety, to the provident mother by its patterns for the children's clothes, to the familiar by its tasteful designs for embroidery, slippers and luxurious dressing gowns. But the reading-matter of the Bazar is uniformly of excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—N. Y. Evening Post.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1873

Terms:

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year..... $4.00

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every club of FIVE Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The five volumes of Harper's Bazar, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."—"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

Harper's Weekly.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Weekly is the ablest and most powerfully illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the Weekly is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The Weekly maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Subscriptions.—1873.

TERMS.

Harper's Weekly, one year.....

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express free of expense, for $7 00 each. A new Set, comprising Sixteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Notice Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated and made executed and delivered by John Jackson and Christina Jackson, mortgagors, to the 8th day of December, D. 1872 to Charles J. Kindblom mortgagee, duly recorded on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1872 at 10 o'clock A. M. in the office of the Register of Deeds of Carver County, Minnesota, in Book "G" of mortgages on page 605, mortgaged the following described property situated in Carver County Minnesota, to-wit:

The south east quarter (¼) of section No. twenty three (23) in township No. one hundred and seventeen (117) of Range No. twenty six (26) containing one hundred and sixty [160] acres of land according to Government survey.

Upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of five hundred, seventeen and 18-100 dollars ($517,-18 100) and no proceedings at law having been had to collect the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statute in such cases made and provided the aforesaid mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of Carver County Minnesota, to the highest bidder for cash on Monday the 30th day of December, D. 1872 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the Court House in the village of Chaska in said County to satisfy the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage and the costs and expenses of foreclosure and sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25), attorney's fees stipulated in said mortgage to be paid in case of foreclosure thereof.

Dated Carver, Minn. Nov. 12th 1872.

CHARLES J. KINDBLOM, Mortgagee.
FRANK WARNER, Att'y for Mortgagee.

H. B Strait. D. L. How. Geo. Du Toit Carver.

HOW, STRAIT & DU TOIT

BANKERS,

CARVER .. .. MINN.

Buys and Sells Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Agents for Foreign Passage Tickets.

COLLECTIONS

made at all accessible Points.

REFERENCES.

First National Bank, St. Paul. Third National Bank, Chicago. Ninth National Bank, New York City.

M. M. MEAD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

☞ OFFICE, 2nd. Street.

CHASKA, ... MINN.

SALOON

CARVER - - - MINN.

The best of Liquors, Segars and Beer constantly kept on hand. Farmers call on me.

PETER BUTTENHOLZ.

THE NEWS.

At Home.

The jury has awarded Mrs. Putnam $5,000 damages against the Seventh Avenue Railway Company in New York, for the loss of her husband, who was killed by Foster on one of the company's cars.

Five hundred dollars reward is offered by the city of Madison, Ind., for the arrest and conviction of the assassin of Henry H. Armstrong at that place on the 17th of October.

Mr. John Harty, an old and respected citizen of Madison, Ind., and formerly an extensive ship owner, died at that place on Thursday evening, aged 75 years.

Edward Dorvall, a mechanic, was murdered in the streets of Chicago, on Monday night last.

The gin-house of Dr. Luke C. Cockburn, of Laconia, Arkansas, together with thirty bales of cotton, was accidentally burned Wednesday. Loss $5,000.

The Memphis Industrial Exposition closed on Friday evening. It has been a decided success financially and otherwise. A grand ball-masque will be given in the hall next Wednesday under supervision of the officers of the Exposition.

The Burdick House, Titusville, Pa., was burned on Friday. Loss $4,000.

There was a destructive fire in Milledgeville, Ga., Friday morning, which destroyed the hotel block, containing several stores and residences.

It snowed heavily throughout New Hampshire on Friday.

A prize fight between Sam Colyer and another bruiser is announced to take place in Little Rock on Saturday.

The wife of Dr. Benjamin F. Hardy, a prominent physician of San Francisco, took a dose of chloroform to cure neuralgia, and died from the effects of the dose.

Burglars entered David Preston & Co.'s bank, in Detroit, and gaining entrance to the vault, secured $1,275 in money and valuable papers from tin boxes deposited by customers. They had nearly succeeded in blowing open the bank safe, when they became alarmed and fled.

The name of the railroad employe smothered to death in St. Joseph Hospital, St. Paul, Thursday morning, was George Gadder, a brakeman on the Lake Superior road. He had just met with an accident by which one of his arms and shoulders was fearfully crushed.

The widow of A. D. Putnam, who was killed in New York, by Foster with a car-hook, has brought suit against the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company to recover $5,000 for the loss of her husband, her counsel contending that the Company was bound to protect him from injury while on their cars.

Two freight trains on the Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad collided near Verona on Monday. One of the locomotives was totally demolished, and the other materially damaged. Eight freight cars were smashed, and the freight damaged. Loss $40,000. Three men were slightly injured.

A destructive conflagration occurred on Sunday last, in the village of New London Huron County, Ohio, which consumed a row of frame buildings in the heart of the business portion of the town. An entire block was burned over. The total loss is about $50,000.

A fire at Lexington, Ky., on Thursday night, destroyed nineteen buildings, the majority of which were tenement houses, principally occupied by negroes.

A fire broke out in an upper sleeping room of St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul, Thursday morning. The occupant of the room, a sufferer by a railway accident, was smothered to death before he could be removed. The fire was subdued without serious damage.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has information that the colonists of British North America are preparing to hold a mass meeting in favor of annexation to the United States. There are said to be ten organizations in the Dominion whose sole aim is annexation.

The authorities failed to discover the counterfeiter of the Union Pacific income bonds. One hundred and eighty coupons, purporting to be of $1,000 bonds have been paid, and if the bonds to which they purport to correspond are also engraved, the counterfeit will be at least one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

The sugar in the remaining warehouses Woodruff & Robinson, Brooklyn, was damaged $75,000 to $100,000 on Thursday, by a fire, occasioned by the falling walls.

Information reached Nashville of a desperate vendetta in O'Brien county, a few days ago, in which two men lost their lives. Two brothers named Macumber, running a mill, had an employe named Saunders. The brothers had a wordy alteration with him, which resulted in one of them shooting Saunders in the side. Saunders returned the fire, killing him instantly, and inflicting a wound on the other of which he died.

Mrs. S. K. Foote and a Mrs. McQuade were seriously injured by a collision, at Deputy, Ind., on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, Tuesday morning.

Michae Maher was crushed to death by a safe in St. Louis on Tuesday.

There is good reason for believing that the President will, in his forthcoming message recommend Congress to complete the work of amnesty by making it universal, restoring those to citizenship who are now excluded by the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Riebel & Lincoln's bedstead factory in Philadelphia, was burned Tuesday afternoon, Loss $25,000 to $30,000. The premises occupied by B. D. Kelley as a sash and door manufactory were also burned, causing a loss of $10,000.

At Louisville, on Tuesday evening, D. A. Sarsedas, a clerk, struck a dog crouching under the steps of his residence with the butt of a gun. The hammer struck the stone step and discharged the gun, lodging the load of buckshot in the young man's breast. He ran twenty or thirty steps, saying "I'm shot," and fell dead on the pavement.

Coal has advanced to 28 and 30 cents bushel in Davenport, Iowa.

The Constantine (Mich.) Woolen mills were destroyed by fire Tuesday evening. The loss above insurance, will be about $12,000.

The extensive book and job printing establishment of Rand & Avery, No. 3 Cornhill street, Boston, was burned on Wednesday evening. The office was the most complete in New England. Loss $350,000. Three hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

A fire in Jersey City, Wednesday evening destroyed Perrin & Hane's steam saw mill, and Jarvis & Henwood's extensive tobacco warehouse, containing about three thousand hogsheads. Total loss nearly $800,000.

The President has appointed G. W. Fairman postmaster of Philadelphia, *vice* H. H. Bingham, resigned.

Four million dollars on the first issue of fractional currency, denominated postage currency, and issued during the war, are still outstanding, and Secretary Boutwell estimates that at least three millions have been destroyed and will never be presented for redemption. Six millions of the second and third issues are also outstanding, of which two millions will probably never be presented for redemption.

Stanley, the discoverer of Livingstone, has arrived in New York.

Fourteen inches of snow fell in Cleveland on Wednesday.

A distinguished assemblage met on Wednesday evening, to further the objects of the industrial exhibition in New York. Gen. Diven presided, in the absence of Gen. Dix, at the head of the organization, and stated that ground had been purchased for the proposed edifice in the best location in New York, at a cost of $1,700,000. Among other speakers were Chauncey M. Depew, Augustus Moverick, and Hon. Erastus Brooks.

W. C. Watkins and Martin Haas committed suicide in San Francisco Sunday night and Monday.

The Supreme Court of New York has set aside the conviction of Rosenzweig, the famous abortionist, who was sentenced last November to seven years' imprisonment for the murder of Alice Bowlsby and packing the remains in a trunk for transportation from the city, and ordered a new trial. A new trial has also been granted to Dutch Heinrich.

Six regiments from New York, three from Pennsylvania, and one from Maryland, have signified an intention to participate in the ceremonies at the inauguration of President Grant on the fourth of March next.

The first volume of the census report is now printed and ready for binding. It is expected that the distribution of copies will be authorized in the course of a fortnight.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri desire that one-half the proceeds of their present reservation, which is soon to be sold, may be invested and held by the Government as a school fund for their children.

Philadelphia advices announce that Gen. Robert Patterson is ill with the pneumonia.

The U. S. Supreme Court has decided the celebrated Cherokee land case in favor of Joy, the purchaser of the lands from the tribe, holding that as the United States had not enforced the forfeiture against the Indians for taking part in the rebellion, the title could not be impaired by its entry and occupation by settlers, whose title is declared void.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at various points in New Hampshire on Monday.

One hundred thousand dollars was subscribed to the centennial fund at a meeting of the Committee in Philadelphia on Monday.

The Newport Mercury, established by Franklin in 1758, changed hands, Frederick A. Pratt, its editor for the past thirty years, selling it to John P. Sanborn, the editor of the Newport News.

Sergt. Bates, the American who started on Tuesday of last week to walk from Glasgow to London, bearing unfurled the flag of his country, has arrived at Bolton. Everywhere between the two cities he was greeted with the cheers of the people. He reports that he has in no way been molested.

The business portion of the town of Abbyville, S. C., was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss $50,000; partly insured.

The silk weavers' strike, at Paterson, N. J., is about over, all the employers but one having conceded the old wages to the workmen.

Edward Dix, a well known steamboat captain, shot Robert W. Estlin, of New Orleans, at the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, Sunday evening, inflicting slight wounds.

The charge against Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Mann, wife and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Brinton Smith, of Raleigh, N. C., of poisoning him to death, has been dismissed by Judge Watts, there not being the slightest evidence against them.

The residence of Mathew Linden, at Elrod's Station, near Pittsburg, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning. The wife of Mr. Linden, being sick at the time, and unable to escape, perished in the flames.

Wm. Little fell down a shaft at Fairplay, Wis., on Friday night, a distance of seventy five feet, and was instantly.

Mike English shot and killed Frank Rice at the Bolton place, in Memphis, on Saturday

President Grant has addressed a letter to Mr. Bristow, the retiring Solicitor General, expressing regret at the severance of their official relations.

Briggs & Morris' large ice house, in Buffalo, was entirely burned Sunday; 2,000 tons of ice were destroyed.

The small pox is spreading throughout Illinois.

Stanfield Wentworth & Co., a large New York house, has failed in consequence of losses by the Boston fire.

A conspiracy to throw the Fountain and Niagara Insurance Companies, of New York, into the hands of receivers in the interest of persons lately expelled from them, was checkmated Monday by the appointment of receivers favorable to the present management. The Board of Underwriters has passed a vote censuring the act of the parties in the conspiracy, and as soon as the affairs are arranged the receiverships will be closed.

The Government has ordered the breakwater at Duluth to be repaired, and work upon it will be commenced immediately. Only the superstructure was swept away by the storm. This will be restored and made stronger and more secure than before.

The losses by the Brooklyn warehouse fire will not exceed half a million dollars. The loss from grain will not be over $350,000. Two firemen were injured, and Ferry Carrigan, a laborer, is missing.

Wm. P. Ross has been elected chief of the Cherokee nation of Indians, in place of Lewis Downing, deceased.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the practice of transmitting transfer checks in redemption of old, defaced and mutilated currency, in sums of $5 and upwards, and legal tender notes in sums of $50 and upwards, forwarded by express to the Treasurer of the United States, will be discontinued December, 1872. Thereafter returns for such remittence will be made in all cases by express at the expense of the department in new legal tender notes or fractional currency in such denominations as owners may request.

Abroad:

Dispatches from various points in Wales, report that heavy gales prevailed on Thursday, destroying many houses and other property.

The ceremony of the presentation of a statue of Queen Victoria to the city of Montreal took place on Thursday.

The Ecclesiastical Rights bill, prohibiting the issues of decrees of excommunication, has been submitted to the German Diet. It declares that any clergyman who shall by name, threaten with punishment, or decree or proclaim as punishment, a subject of Prussia, shall be liable to a fine of 5,000 thalers or two years imprisonment, and ineligible to office for a term of five years.

Rear Admiral Taylor, commanding the U. S. navy force of the South Atlantic station, ltio Janeiro, Brazil, in a report dated October, says that on the 15th of October, by a request of the Brazilian authorities, the flagship Lancaster was dressed with the masthead flags, and at noon a salute of 21 guns was fired in honor of the baptismal day of the Brazilian Emperor.

The bill legalizing the marriage to a deceased wife's sister has passed the Legislature of Victoria, Australia.

The captain and mate of the brig Carl, tried at Sidney, Australia, for the murder of a number of Polynesian natives whom they kidnapped to sell into slavery, have been found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged.

Immigration from Italy to the United States has increased to such an extent that the Italian Government has commenced inquiry into the cause.

A telegram, dated City of Mexico, Nov 18th, states that Congress assembled and proclaimed Lerdo de Tejada unanimously elected President of the Republic.

The North German Gazette advocates the construction of a railroad from Hamburg to Cuxhaven. It says the harbor of Cuxhaven is deep, never freezes over, and possesses other natural advantages which render it superior to the rival Dutch and Belgian ports.

The German Emperor is determined to carry his intention of increasing the membership of the upper house of the Diet by creating a number of peers. A list of names of new peers will be published early next week.

Colima.

BY ALBERT S. EVANS.

O beautiful, bright, brown woman
With the oval Moorish face,
Black hair gleaming purple in sunlight,
And a wondrous charm and a grace

Of form and manner and carriage
That Nature, not Art, bestows,
And eyes that dart on the beholder
Light that flashes, burns and glows!

Come hither, and tell me the country
The season and the year of grace,
If I am awake or but dreaming:
Tell me my name and my race.

What is this swathed round my bosom?
Why do I thus breathe in pain?
Why rushes the blood like a river
Of molten flame through my brain?

What name beareth yonder mountain,
Whose summit with fire is aglow?
What do I here with the palm trees
Waving o'er me to and fro?

What are those gray crumbling ruins,
Their stories of war and of woe?
Whence came that strange wild music,
Like echoes from ages ago?

Whose are yon stalwart soldiers,
White-clad and dark-browed and strong?
What means that blare of the trumpets,
And roll of the kettle-drums long?

Why move they forth from the portal
With the measured and heavy tread?
Who walks there in chains between them
To the mournful March of the Dead?

"Speak low, *pobrecito*," she murmurs
In the soft Castilian tongue;
"Like a hero you fought *los bandidos*:
The troops came in time—you are young.

The chief of the robbers was taken;
He is marching now to his death."
A volley rolls up from the river;
"He is gone!" said she, bating her breath.

Makes the sign of the cross, and, kneeling,
Breathes a prayer for the soul that has fled,
Then rises to smile on the living.
"Let the dead past bury its dead!"

Standing beside me, she whispers,
"When the old duenna is near,
'Twere best not to call me Juanita,—
She'd watch me more closely, I fear."

Who knoweth the heart of a woman?
Why should I hasten away?
There is balm in the air of Colima,—
The eyes of Juanita said, "Stay!"

So I lingered long in the Tropics,
And still, though with love I am done,
I wander in dreams in thy gardens,
Colima, beloved of the Sun!

—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A TWENTY-FIVE POUN DWEIGHT.

Sooner or later in every marriage occurs a crisis. Either love is triumphant over the errors and selfishness of each, and man and wife are united in what might be called a new marriage, and are one indeed, was the power of death and time to separate them, or the process of assimilation is a failure. Observing all the outward decencies, man and wife are in heart divorced so that it is always "I" with each, and not "we." Or worse yet there is a moral battle, and from that day society hears with disgust the stronger will, husband or wife, as it may be, declare continually, "You must, you shall."

To this sharp turn in their road, John Medlark, and Jessie, his wife, were fast approaching.

Nobody suspected it. Only here and there is one found daring enough to hint that, with marrige, the certain rises, and the drama really begins. The majority are of opinion that, leaving out certain exceptional cases, the play is over. And where there is a good husband, as John was pronounced by everybody (for once that addle-headed abstraction was right), and a good, pretty, dainty, dear little wife like Jessie, loving and beloved, what an ungracious croaker must that be who could have cast a doubt of their future!

And yet John and Jessie Medlark were coming to a crisis in their united lives, and coming under evil auspices.

How it commenced, Jessie herself could hardly have told you. Perhaps from a few idle words. When we talk of growing, we are to apt to think only of corn and wheat, acorns and roses, although, in every year's doings, is a crop sown by somebody's words. But, however, it came; there it was, in Jessie's mind,—a persistent, evil thought; a thorn for rankling, a burr for clinging. This daughter of Eve, like her first grandmother, was restless in Eden. John loved her. "Of course in one way," Mrs. Jessie admitted to herself, with a little toss of the head, that signified how could he help it! But she suspected—grievously suspected—that he regarded her as a child; that she was not allowed her due weight in the family councils; that she had not a proper hold on his respect; that he valued her as a housekeeper, and a pretty toy, and was blind to her loftier qualities. The suspicion, being encouraged, had taken entire possession of her, and perverted all that was was best and dearest in her life. And such a suspicion in such a woman implied a bitter resentment, of which it would be difficult to bring her to repentance. it is easier to convince ten sinners than one self-righteous person, and Jessie was both proud and self-righteous. A high-stepping little woman—I dare say you may have seen her. If you have you would certainly note her. With a certain consciousness of superiority in the very daintiness with which her skirts fell about her, and her cuffs settled themselves about her white wrists; with no heroic hues, nothing very large-hearted or liberal in her pretty face, but "good little dots and dimples," a touch of coquetry, a spice of willfulness—just the woman to dote on her house and her husband, to rule the first admirably and make it comfortable, to try to rule the second, and occasionally to make him a little comfortable. There you have her.

There can be no doubt we are coming to the time when there will be recognized physicians and systems of treatment for moral ailments. Grave doctors will then listen profoundly to symptoms of weakening affection and dying loves! In that day, when a physician shall hear from a husband that he is in trouble with a chronic uncertainty about the temper in which he shall find his wife, and is often silent where he would be sociable, if it were not for the dread of introducing some displeasing topic, that physician will make the entry at once; "Active remedies required, and no time to be lost."

John had reached this chronic uncertainty. John Medlack was a busy man. In the firm of Bobbin, Medlark & Co., he was the working partner; the one who urged large ventures and engineered them; who made the most important sales; who "drove" the establishment (partners included), and two hobbies besides—geology and a pet invention. He was urged, not only by the honorable ambition of an active and clever young man, but by two images, precious images, shrined deep in a very faithful heart—his wife, and a large-eyed little girl, whose white fingers every morning dropped the lump of sugar in papa's coffee, or else it would not have been properly sweetened. Such a man has no time for vagaries himself, and it is not apt to suspect them in others. Therefore, on the sixth anniversary of their wedding day, John met it with a huge basket of flowers, a pair of solitaire earrings, and a kiss of extra heartiness for Mrs. Jessie, and then, dinner being over, straightway launched the discourse on geology. Great rivers have to thank little drops of water. The Rothschilds owe their first million to the fact that Meyer Rothschild happened in on a royal game of chess. No doubt we, the common people, should all use steel forks to-day at dinner, if Galvani on a certain day had turned his back instead of his face. So, to John's choice of a subject was due that great event, the first quarrel.

What was there offensive in geology? Nothing. On the contrary it implied a compliment. When a man brings on his bobby for a gentle prance, it is as a symptom of content with his company, as Towzer's luxurious abandon of stretching on the hearth rug. John innocently thought he had done his duty by the day. He was thoroughly content. A man with so sweet a wife, with that little girl on his knee, in that cozy drawing-room, everything from out side werld shut out, except the comfortable sense that all went well there, with Bobbin, Medlark & Co., basking luxuriously in that bright seclusion—he considered himself a very happy fellow.

But oh! the difference between a straightforward John bent on large arms, and a self-tormenting Jessie, who had not yet learned to look outside of herself. The flowers were sweet—the solitaires had been the wish of her heart. Some wives might have thought the kiss better than all. But it was always the same story. Kisses and gifts are for the children. John behaved to her very much as he might toward Maud on Christmas day, and that done, hastened back to the subject that "really interested him! She would be resigned," etc.; but there is a great deal of resignation extant in families about which I have my doubts; for example, the sort that goes about putting in corks on bottled-up tempers; seldom do those things long resist the ebulition within. In Jessie's case, at John's first jest about her dull looks, pop! the cork was out and her temper overflowing.

"I am as animated as your listener can hope to be," she retorted, sharply, and then John knew that he had done something wrong again. "Things to be worth hearing, you know, should be either true or interesting, and, as what you are saying is neither, I—endure it"

"Not true! Come now, Jessie, that is a little too ——"

Jessie put up both hands, with a little gesture of warding him off.

"John please! If you can believe that an oyster bed at the bottom of the sea pokes itself up into a high hill, very good. I prefer Mark Twain's explanation of a similar case—that the oysters walked up there to enjoy the view."

"But Jessie——"

"I don't believe it."

"Similar things have occurred——"

"I don't believe it."

"Heaven help us!" cried John, eyeing her in comical perplexity; "do you believe that things are equal to each other?"

"No, I do not—not if you said it and proved it ten times over!—there!"

Nothing was wanting now but that John should make that unlucky speech (what a fire-brand it has been!) about the deficiency of women in logic, and he made it.

"Logic!" echoed Jessie, scornfully. "Oh, of course, we are all agreed that women are inferior animals, just fitted to comprehend the coarser wants of man, but incapable of the higher efforts of reason. Certainly any other theory would be inconvenient. What a pity that there could not be improvements in feminine nature, just as there are in steam engines! Say I were a walking automaton, with the proper knobs and springs to keep me running about my household duties, with a pretty wax head that would bob at you yes or no, just as you wish—how exactly that would hit your ideal! Come, Maudie, kiss papa good night, and ask him to pray to heaven to save you from the thing man calls his love."

Then Mrs. Jessie arose, with scarlet cheeks, and flashing eyes; and John, whose emotions were deep but silent, let the two go without a word, and sat quietly looking into the fire. But things had come to this pass. While he thought over her ridiculous injustice, the bitter speeches, the frivolous misapprehensions, the subtle jarrings that had long teased him with a vague sense of discomfort, took shape and ranged themselves before him. And saying, "As it has been, so it will be," he seriously asked him if he had done well when he made Jessie Dunbar his wife.

As was to be expected, Jessie meanwhile, grew remorseful over Maud's crib, and coming down stairs, a reconciliation followed. John was still too fond of his wife to resist the pleading look and the little hand laid timidly on his arm. And then, was everything as it was before? No! John's faith in his wife was staggered. She had set him the following problem:

Jessie Dunbar—Good, pretty, loving, sensible, generous—my ideal woman.

Subtract—Jessie Medlark, good, pretty, loving, exacting, capricious, unreasonable, unjust—my wife.

Result—An agreeable, grown-up child.

Commentary—Worse luck! Could he help it?

On Jessie's side remained a stinging sense of humiliation and defeat. She had behaved like a child, been pardoned like a child, and was further from the recognition of her loftier qualities than ever. Afraid absolutely to defy her husband; none the less eager to restore the balance of power; constantly asserting a petty superiority; pouncing upon any of John's inaccuracies—say about Maud's shoes, or the new carpet; hunting it down, triumphantly confuting it, if the physician of more ailments could have been there then, and if he had been possessed of kindly sympathies, as his eye went from the blind little wife, who always got the best of the argument, to the husband who disdained an answer, and grew more and more silent each day, I think his heart must have gone down like lead. But, though no such physician was there to witness these unlucky exhibitions, others were, unfortunately. They always are. These wretched jarrings never can be concealed. For one thing, when there is a belligerent influence in a household, it surely breathes from the coffee-urn.

Then, again, when a married person, be it husband or wife, dons a bogey-mask, *en famille*, it is soon worn at all times, the wearer as innocently unconscious of the effect as ever was Bottom. And people behaved in this same case as they always do; looked this way and that, politely unconscious, and went away to sneer afterward. Among all the friends on the Medlark list, and they were many, there was only one exception in this respect, and that was a woman, whose age and relationship gave her privilege. Her motherly heart yearned over the misguided wife, casting her happiness, bit by bit, to the winds, and she remonstrated.

"Lose my husband's love!" Jessie's eye and lip took on at once their most mutinous sparkle and curve. "Dear Aunt Dunbar, that cuckoo strain in the mouth of a woman like you! Do you know whenever I hear that threadbare phrase I never can help thinking of a fetichman, and the poor savage cowing before him. A man's love is our fetich. Burn the bread, he won't love you. Meddle with politics, he won't love you. Have an opinion of your own—it is all over—he can't love you. From frowsy hair to infidelity, this terrible memoe awaits each and every offence. Nonsense! Show a man that he must respect you—that you are not to be snubbed, and checked, and put down—and he will love you all the better."

Mrs. Dunbar sighed. Then she smiled, and made the following remarkable answer, in the tone of one who recites a quotation:

"'I love him better than myself. It will be my happiness to devote my whole life to him, and to show the world one married couple who shall be one and not two.'"

Jessie flushed crimson.

"I know I said so," she said passionately. "I thought so, I felt so;" and then her chest heaved. "And so I would have done, but a wife should be something more than a housekeeper and a plaything. She should have her husband's confidence, and share his pursuits."

"Like our friend, the professor's wife," assented Mrs. Dunbar. "He declares that his books should read, written by self and wife, so invaluable has he found her assistance."

"Yes, I remember her." (Jessie very doubtful.) "An ugly little woman, with high cheek-bones, and hair straight over her ears. I know what you mean—John's geology and the factory! But I hate geology, and when he gets among his wheels, I just go to the piano. I cannot endure the jargon; besides, I don't think I should care to resemble the professor's wife."

"Then why complain of your husband? You do not wish to share his pursuits, after all!"

"Why don't he interest himself in something I can like?"

"Then he must be quite another man; and, as you said he was the only man you ever could love just as he is, you would not care for him then, at all."

"I don't mean such things," retorted Jessie, hotly. "I want something higher and nobler in his affection—more influence over his life. He loves me, and laughs at me; teases me, and sets me on one side when he chooses; yes, and humors me like a child, because I am not worthy serious opposition. As if women were not as capable of heroism and noble deeds as men!"

"Such women as Jane Millais," returned Mrs. Dunbar, with some emphasis. "When the boat overturned, last summer, and they went down, she had her husband about the neck; and she deliberately let him go, thinking it better to perish by herself, than to drag him down with her. Under God, they all owed their lives to her heroic self-control, for he was the only swimmer in the party."

Jessie shuddered.

"I could never have done that. I should have clung tight—tight about his neck.

Mrs. Dunbar laid down her work, and took both of Jessie's hands in hers.

"You are no heroine, and yet your husband is to reverence your nobilty of character. My little Jessie, did you ever hear of the twenty-five pound weight that thought the world amiss and the scales unjust, because it was not treated like a hundred weight?"

Jessie pulled her hands away passionately.

"Oh, of course. I am everywhere in the wrong. I am John's inferior. I should be only too happy in the drudgery of household life, and generously rewarded when my lord took time from his sensible pursuits to glance my way."

"And if it were so," returned Mrs. Dunbar, quite unmoved, "it would not be your part to assert yourself as you are doing now—for charity endures all things, and seeks not her own; but, Jessie, you poor child, the drudgery of daily life!—there is no drudgery for love, dear. I married a young man whose whole life was devoted to scientific pursuits. And after a few trials, it became plain enough that I had no capacity of comprehension for the matters that interested him most. But I could comprehend how much he loved his studies. And since I could neither be a left hand help on his work, nor an eye or ear to detect errors and omissions, or even a memory to serve as a reference, I promised myself to be to him always an atmosphere of home comfort and sympathy for what pleased him. Jessie," and Mrs. Dunbar's soft voice trembled a little, "I thank God, looking back on our long and happy life, that my husband could as well have existed without the air we actually breathe, as without me—and there is no boast in that. I loved him deeply, and there was my one talent, my one way of serving him.

Jessie buried her face in her hands. Mrs. Dunbar resumed her needles without another word, till by and by somebody came in, and looking in surprise from one to another, said, half uneasily:

"Why, Jessie, pet, are you dreaming?"

"I have been, but I am awake now, John," answered his wife, looking up at him with a face at once so bright and tremulous that John found himself wondering over it afterward. Mrs. Dunbar smiled.

That was not alogether a pleasant year for John. Bobbin & Medlark met with some losses. Worse yet, John met treachery, base and black, in his closest friend. These transactions graved an additional line here and there in John's fine face; but, after all, he was neither sour nor unhappy. When questioned, he said that "he had a charm at home in his wife. She was a fiery little thing; but so patient, so loving, so thoughtful, so gentle for him—how could a fellow feel poor with such a treasure at home as that" (and here his voice shook a little), "or doubt human nature as long as he knew her?"

John told this to Mr. Dunbar. Mr. Dunbar told his wife. Mrs. Dunbar repeated it to Jessie, with the commentary. "Not so bad for a wife who has no influence." Jessie smiled, and looked down at a locket she was fond of wearing—an odd affair—a little twenty-five pound weight done in plain gold.

A bachelor compares a shirt-button to life, because it hangs by a thread.

ARTIFICIAL CLOUDS.

Something Brand-New.

Solomon says, "He that regardeth the clouds shall not reap," but the reapers on the Rhone have lately been studying the clouds for some purpose—they have succeeded in manufacturing them to order. Successful experiments according to the Lyons Progres, have been undertaken by the Vine-Dressors' Congress for the production of artificial clouds. Tin receivers, filled with a peculiarly-prepared tar, were disposed over an area of many acres, and when the tar was ignited thick white clouds rose into the atmosphere, and, spreading out evenly over a large region, remained suspended several yards above the soil. The reader will at once understand the object and the use of this device. In seasons when frost is feared, the tar clouds would interpose between the crops and the sky, thus checking the night radiation which often causes such ravages in vineyards and gardens, both in Spring and at harvest-time. This experiment of the French husbandmen is therefore something more than a curious scientific feat—it is a valuable agricultural contrivance, all the more useful from the simplicity and cheapness of its machinery, a few dollars' worth of tar being ample provision for a season until the dangers of frost are passed, or till the crops can no longer be injured. This device for clothing the fields with a protecting robe of vapor, taken together with the well known process of cannonading the clouds to make them "tell their beads in drops of rain," show how the modern farmer may shape the elements to his purposes, and rob even cloud-compeling Zeus of his fabled attributes.

A Sagacious Dog.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Yesterday afternoon a Chronicle reporter witnessed a scene aboard the Washoe that convinced him that dogs sometimes reason. While he was gazing blankly at every passenger who came aboard, and studying human nature from the features of the pretty girls who tripped down the drop, he observed a remarkably sagacious-looking white pointer come aboard, unaccompanied by any one. She walked near the center of the boat, and laid down, but a deck-hand, who had watched her movements, came up and attempted to drive her from the boat. Unmindful of his harsh epithets, cross voice, and even blows, she frisked playfully around the deck for a time, and then, running directly to him, licked his hand, fondled awhile at his feet, and finally sprung into his face and took a kiss. This raised a laugh on the deck-hand, and he attempted again to drive her from the boat, but she would not go, repeating again her playful antics. "Oh, let her stay," said one of the hands, "she seems to have no owner, and we will take care of her." Accordingly the the dog was caressed and permitted to remain on board. She crossed the bay all right, but the moment the Washoe touched the gate at the end of the slip she sprang off and ran to the train near, where she repeated the same manœuvres, and succeded in getting into the good graces of the occupants of the smoking car. When the train reached Mastick's Station, in Alameda, she sprang from the car and ran toward Schuetzen Park. The reporter, his curiosity being excited by her conduct, followed her and saw her enter the park, when he soon after found her with her owner, who informed him that he had left her locked up that morning in a room in the city.

Economy in Collecting the Revenue.

A Washington dispatch says: "A plan is now maturing in the Internal Revenue office by which the system of collecting revenue will be essentially changed, and it is believed both economy and efficiency will be more fully secured thereby than by merely dismissing the present force employed. It is contemplated to dispense entirely with assessors and substitute therefor stamps, the sale of which would be intrusted to collectors and ultimately to a small number of officers specially appointed for this duty. The present force of supervisors would secure honest execution of law, and the internal revenue would be collected from the sale of stamps. Commissioner Douglas strongly favors a system as this is generally outlined, and it will be early brought to the attention of Congress, with the expectation that an act may be passed which will make a more effective and permanent reduction of the expenses than that authorized by the recent law. The saving in dispensing with the assessors alone would be over $6,000,000 annually."

Making Leather.

A scarcity of oak bark, hemlock, sumac, and some other trees which furnish tannin for making leather, is generally deplored; the discovery of tannin in vast abundance where it was least suspected, is more than a compensation for the diminution of the old material.

Some time since a patent was taken out for tanning with a strong decoction of leaves. But it would be just as ridiculous to take out a patent for making meal with two stones by machinery or frying doughnuts in an iron pan. Anybody may steep dead leaves without fear of prosecution, and tan hides by thousands. All dry forest leaves yield tannin by boiling. Oak and most of the hard woods furnish the most profitable leaves for curing leather. Make the liquor strong and then sink the skins in vats, and let them remain till they are tanned. The soft leaves, when deprived thus of their astringent properties, make an admirable fertilizing pulp for delicate garden plants, or indeed wherever a rich manure is required.

Black Sea Currents.

A strange phenomenon has, it seems, been discovered by the British surveying ship Shearwater, which vessel, having accomplished her task for this season, has lately returned to Gallipoli. The labors of the surveying party on board have, says the Dardanelles correspondent of the Levant Herald, been crowned with satisfactory results, and one highly interesting fact has been ascertained of which the existence was never before surmised. It was found that the proverbially rapid current which runs from north to south both in the Dardanelles and in the Bosphorus is only superficial, for at the depth of 20 fathoms the surveying party discovered in the course of their soundings that there exists an under current running with prodigious force into the Black Sea. To test the strength of this under current, a special apparatus was constructed and attached to the ship's boats, when, astonishing to relate, the boats were in many places driven along against the upper current with a velocity greater than that of the steam launch belonging to the Shearwater.

Joaquin's Lament.

Thatch of palm and a patch of clover,
Breath of balm in a field of brown;
The clouds blew up and the birds flew over,
And I looked upward, but who looked down

Who was true in the test that tried us?
Who was it mocked? Who now may mourn
The loss of a love that a cross denied us,
With folded hands and a heart forlorn?

God forgive when the fair forget us!
The worth of a smile, the weight of a tear,
Why, who can measure? The fates beset us—
We laugh a moment, we mourn a year.

Humorous.

A water pitcher—a fire engine.

Cloth for a baker—Dough-skin.

Vain attempt at high art—Painting the weathercock on a church steeple.

"Doctor, is tight lacing injurious?" "O! cor-set is, madam."

Forgers to be encouraged—Blacksmiths.

Carpets are bought by the yard and worn by the foot.

When the rain falls does it ever rise again? Yes, in dew time.

When is a fire like a bad husband? When it goes out at night.

If a Bedouin should lose his teeth, would he talk gum Arabic?

Punch has found a man too lazy to labor under an impression.

If seven days make one week, how many will make one strong?

A woman who tells fortunes from a teacup need not be a sauceress.

The man who was filled with emotion hadn't room for his dinner.

The feast of imagination—Having no dinner, but reading a cookery book.

A lawyer is not like an apothecary because he does not deal in scruples.

Never laugh at a man with a pug nose; you don't know what may turn up.

Why are women more economical than men? Because their *waist* is smaller.

You don't often hear of policemen being run over—they are never in the way.

If a toper and a quart of whisky were left together which would be drunk first?

Sailors are not necessarily making plumduff when they are stemming the currents.

The book to which reference is most frequently made now-a-days—The pocket-book.

When is a photographic album like an old-fashioned china-shop? When it is full of ugly mugs.

Can a civil engineer inform us how it is that the mouth of rivers are larger than their heads?

A young subscriber wants to know if it is better to hide your savings or save your hidings.

Why is a candle-maker the worst and most hopeless of men?—Because all his wicked works are brought to light.

A matter-of-fact Danburian being asked if he saw Rubinstein when in New York, vacantly responded, "Why no; was he looking for me?"

We are much obliged to Dr. Bly for a circular descriptive of artificial limbs. It is pleasant to be re-membered by strangers.

A poor but honest young lady, who earns a living by working on hoop-skirts, in reply to an inquiry, stated that she had spent the summer "at the springs."

A gushing poet asks in the first line of a recent effusion, "How many weary pilgrims lie?" We give it up, but experience has taught us that there are a good many.

"What are you doing there, you rascal?" "Merely taking cold, sir." "It looks to me as if you were stealing ice." "Well—yes—perhaps it will bear that construction."

"Brudder Dean," said a colored elder to his white pastor, "cawn't ye preach once without sich talk about lyin' and stealin', an' giv us one day to real comfortin' religion?"

An editor says his ancestors have been in the habit of living a hundred years. His opponent responds by saying that "that was before the introduction of capital punishment."

Some ingenious observer has discovered that there is a remarkable resemblance between a baby and wheat, since it is cradled, then threshed, and finally becomes the flower of the family.

"Where does this horse car run?" said an old gentleman from the country to a boot-black. "Dunno," said the imp of the blacking-bottle, "the hosses runs at the nose."

A rural cotemporary remarks: "The yellow pumpkin lies golden on the hillsides in the country." The poetry of that remark induces pie-ous thoughts.

A contributor wishes our comments on some lines commencing

"Our country's lyres are mute."

We can only say that the election being over, we suppose the "lyre's" occupation is gone.

When the London Punch offers such as this as a prize puzzle, almost any body may embark in the business: "Why would a novel written by Charles Reade and any other fellow be like pitch? Because it would be *Bi-tumen*."

Uncle L—"Now, Sammy, tell me, have you read the beautiful story of Joseph?" Sam—"Yes, uncle." Uncle—"What wrong did they do when they sold their brother?" Sam—"They sold him too cheap, uncle, I think.

"Answers to correspondents:" "To M. J. M.—We must decline to print your poem on 'A Drowned Boy.' In the first verse you speak of your subject as 'floating on the water,' and in the second as 'lying on his bier.' Which is it, water or bier?

A South street inebriate whipped his wife Saturday morning, and came home drunk Saturday night. His wife having no coals of fire to heap on his head poured his ear full of pepper sauce. He appeared to be just as well satisfied. *Danbury News.*

A poet asks: "Where are the dead, the vanished dead, who trod the earth that now we tread?" If we were to make a random guess, we should say the most of them are buried—though this may not be the right answer.—*Norristown Herald.*

A paper recently alluded to a man as a "battle-scared veteran." The compositor was so agitated when the editor made him correct it that he changed it to "bottle scared" veteran. And still the veteran in question was not satisfied.

Here we have a good example of French wit: "A doctor, like everybody else at this season, went out for a day's sport, and complained of having killed nothing. 'That's the consequence of having neglected your business,' observed his wife."

November.

BY SOPHIE SPARKLE.

The sunbeams fall aslant the wall,
The ivy glows with ruby red,
The dahlia hangs its stately head—
A glory and a blight is over all,
The bitter mingles with the sweet,
The sky is all a golden glow;
But, lying low,
The leaflets sigh, and willing die
Beneath my feet.

See where the S... ...ummer's gold grows sere,
The gold ... and crimson of the year
Pale... ...ng as Autumn draweth near,
Nature's great heart grows mute with fear.
As Autumn bends o'er Summer's bier—
The sky has still its golden glow—
While soft winds sigh and bright leaves die
On earth below.

Oh, sky! so bright, while all is drear!
Oh, life! whose joys are dashed with tears!
Whose glories fade as fade the years;
Like Summer leaves grow brown and sere.
One joy I've gathered from the year,
Oh, golden glory of a hope,
That rises far above the deep,
And arches o'er the tide's dark sweep
E'en as I weep!

Oh, heart! that throbs with courage high,
Though fond hopes brighten but to die;
Like Autumn leaves, grow bright to die;
Like Autumn leaves, all scattered lie;
Still ...uggling on through grief and pain—
With perfect faith, undaunted soul,
That then at last the distant goal
Will safe attain—

The saddest, darkest days are near!
The flowers awhile have gone to sleep
On Nature's heart; their slumber deep
She hides from Winter's storms so drear.
Be still, poor heart, why shouldst thou fear
If, from earth's deep and dark recess,
The flowers may rise at Spring's caress?
So, heart, of love and joy the tomb—
The Wonder Flower, from out thy gloom,
May rise to bloom!

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Swamp Muck.

ITS VALUE—FOR WHAT SOILS—HOW TO BE APPLIED

If the farmer had barn, pen and yard manure enough, no other would be needed. In this are all the elements of plants, and all the properties suited to meliorate the soil: physically. With this, and a little lime to quicken its action and to neutralize the acidity of wet, sour soils, he would improve his land to almost any extent, and there would be an end of the manure question.

If, in the lack of home manure, he resorts to the portable merchatile manures, this is well so far as mineral ingredients are considered, but there is a deficiency of organic matter. Manures must be in a large quantity, as well as of good quality; there must be organic matter—animal or vegetable, or both, and there must be enough to affect the physical condition of soils—to render heavy soils light and open—so that roots can penetrate easily and the air circulate freely, and to give light, sandy soils a loamy cast that will enable them to retain water.

Hence, the value of swamp muck. If rightly manipulated and wisely applied, it will prove itself of considerable value, not solely as a feeder of plants, but mainly as a modifier of soils—making both sandy and clay soils easier to cultivate and more productive, and that, too, somewhat permanently—more so, at least, than is true of most fertilizers.

All analysts agree that old, black swamp muck contains just about the same ingredients as the solid excrements of horned cattle, when hay or grass fed, except that the soluble alkalies of the former—potash and soda and a little common salt—have been washed out, while they remain in the latter. This shows for swamp muck a very considerable value, since the addition of a little wood ash, very little common salt, and a little lime to neutralize its acidity—all costing but a trifle—make it almost precisely the equivalent of manure from under the stable window.

But we appeal from a scientific to a practical view of the subject. Many suspect the deductions of science, as it true everywhere else, but false in agriculture, while few will doubt the testimony of sound, practical, successful farmers. Thousands of such have used swamp muck freely, and, though costing something for labor and for desirable additions, they have found it to pay better than any fertilizers have purchased. We know many who testify to this effect, and we believe their testimony is reliable, as it agrees strictly with the scientific views on the subject.

As to the soils to which it is adapted: of course it need not be applied to low, swampy ground. These already contain enough of it, and to add more would be like carrying coal to Newcastle, or offering strawberries in Hammonton, N. J., whence five car loads are shipped daily, for fifty days every year, in strawberry time, for New York and Philadelphia. By the way, on the sandy lands of New Jersey, strawberries are grown more by the aid of swamp muck, wherever it can be had, than of all other fertilizers, and are such in quality as cannot be beaten.

Next; on turf land, and on land frequently alternated with grass, and consequently well supplied with organic matter, swamp muck cannot be expected to be as immediately useful as on worn soils, where the organic matter is deficient. On all uplands—sandy, loamy or clayey—it is sure to report itself favorably in the crops, and, besides, to effect a permanent improvement of soils having too much sand or too much clay.

For gardening, farming and nursery purposes—to all of which it is well suited, better, perhaps, to the nursery than to others—it should if, possible, be dug the year previous to its use, as early as August or September, and in a dry time. If thrown into high piles, the water will be drained out, and it will not again be saturated, and it will be lighter to remove. As much as can be used, as an absorbent of the liquid excrements of the animals, should be carried to the stalls, folds, yards and pens in as dry a state as possible, to be used for that purpose. The salts in the liquid excrements will supply just what the muck wants to make it as good as the manure heaps; and in this case no addition of potash, lime and salt will be required.

But if not brought to the barn and mixed with the barn manure by the feet of animals, it is well to mix with it one bushel of wood ash, one bushel of lime, and half a bushel of some cheap agricultural salt to each cart load. That will make it as good as the average of barn manure for corn, grass, potatoes, or almost any other crop. For corn it is excellent; for potatoes nothing is better; it will insure a good crop, and a good quality, very little liable to the rot, if placed a small shovelful in the hill and covered, with the seed, four inches deep. If applied to grass land, the same addition as above can be recommended. But if to be applied to grass land, with no addition, and without composting with manure, it should be dug a year beforehand, and then spread on in the fall, to have the benefit of the winter frosts, snows and rains. The water from snow and rain always contains considerable ammonia; and swamp muck is one of the most powerful retainers of ammonia for the use of crops.

For Indian corn there is nothing better than barnyard manure, into which dry swamp muck, equal in quantity to the manure itself, has been thrown during the fall, winter and spring, and there thoroughly mixed and composted under the feet of animals. It applied while in a state of active fermentation all the better, as it will then bring up the seed in a very short time and produce a most vigorous growth. In this way the contents of the yard are doubled; and, at the same time, the quality is fully sustained. We say this last as a result of our own experience, confirmed by the testimony of farmers in whose judgment we have entire confidence.

The best fields of corn we have ever seen were grown by barn manure, with an equal quantity of well prepared muck, 50 to 25 loads of this mixture to the acre, yielding, in several cases within our knowledge, over a hundred bushels of shelled corn per acre.

Fattening Cattle Quickly or Slowly.

There appears no room for questioning the fact that an animal fattened quickly makes finer eating than an animal which has been fattened slowly, or which has remained fat for some time. The meat in such cases is sweeter and juicier, but whether it possesses any more nutriment is not quite so clear. There are many people who have had the privilege of partaking of the flesh of prize animals, which have been maintained in high condition for a long time, and they have generally reported the flesh as hard and tough; and probably they did not judge it as harshly as they would have done had they purchased the same "cut" from the nearest butcher's stall.

Aside from the matter of quality, there is a question of economy which is well worth considering. An animal requires a certain amount of feed daily to sustain life and supply heat and waste of tissues. It is only the excess of food over these requirements of nature which goes to make fat or increase flesh. A great deal more food will be required to make one hundred pounds' increase in the weight of an animal, if thirty days are taken for it, than if the feeding operations are confined to twenty days, and so on. There is where many make a grave mistake. Animals in course of preparation for the shambles should not be stinted in food. They should be fed on all they will eat and assimilate in a given time, the more profitable will be for feeding purposes, other things being equal. The money in feeding is all made by "forcing" animals to the utmost, whenever their preparation for the shambles has been once undertaken.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Good Points of a Cow.

Observation and experience have taught some rules to be observed in the choice of good milkers, which, though not infaclible are by no means to be despised. A few doggerel verses, which appeared some months since in the Farmers' Magazine, states what are popularity called in England the points of a good cow, though, as already remarked, it is a rare thing to find them all combined in one animal; and, therefore, this brief cow poem is to some little extent a fancy sketch. As now quoted it is sadly altered from the original:

She's long in her face, she's fine in her horn,
She'll quickly get fat without cake or corn;
She's clean in her jaws, and full in her chine,
She's heavy in flank, and wide in her loin.

She's broad in her ribs, and long in her rump,
She's straight flat-backed, without e'er a hump,
She's wide in her hips, and calm in her eyes,
She's fine in her shoulders, and thin in her thigh.

She's light in her neck, and small in her tail,
She's wide in her breast, and will fill the milk pail,
She's fine in her bone, and silky of skin,
She's airy without—a meat market within.

To state in prose the characteristics of a good milker, as a guide in purchasing dairy stock:

1. Youth. A cow is in her prime from four to six years, and the best paying time to buy is just after the birth of her second or third calf.

2. Prominence and Fullness of Milk Veins, and Velvetry Softness of Skin. The milk veins down on either side of the animal toward the udder, and are easily perceptible to the eye, or can be readily found by pressure of the hand, if the animal is not over-fat. The skin should be soft and mellow, not hard, rough, and "staring."

3. Symmetry, Fullness, and Softness of the Udder. It should be broad, well spread out, projecting behind the legs, and also reaching forward under the belly. There should be a thinness to the touch, and an absence of fleshness and thickness.

4. Perfect Number and Condition of Teats. If one teat is wanting, about a fourth less milk will be the result. A cow's udder is not, as some suppose, a barrel with four taps, but is divided into four different compartments, called "milk glands," each of which has its own tap or teat. It is not only important that the full number of teats be present and in working order, but it is desirable that they be well placed, not crowded together but pretty far and uniformly apart; rather long and tapering; all pointing down and and outwards; equal in size and even in appearance.

"Docility and Quietness of Disposition. These are indicated by large, mild and clear eyes, and an air of contentment generally. A cow that is quiet and contented feeds at ease, chews her cud with entire satisfaction, and will secret and yield more milk than any restless and turbulent animal, having similar milking characteristics in other respects.

Dutch Cheese.

The following is an approved New York formula: "Allow the milk to thicken; then heat gently over a fire in a large kettle, till the curd separates from the whey; then dip out into a colander or other suitable vessel, so that the whey can be pressed out of the curds as dry as possible; after all the curds are pressed out, crumple up with the hands as fine as can be done, then press them down in an earthen vessel, and let it stand a few days till it becomes thoroughly heated. Don't omit to stir it throughout daily, afterwards pressing it down, so that every portion of it may become heated alike; now take it out, and salt to suit the taste. A small quantity of butter makes it richer; but it is not positively necessary, as it is very good without it. Then take a deep basin or basins (according to the quantity), grease them well, press them even full of cheese and set them in a stove or oven, and bake till slightly brown on the top, when your cheese is done.

A Sad Premonition.

A strange story is told in a foreign newspaper of a Chinese boy at Shanghai, who told his schoolmaster that he had dreamed that his stepmother had murdered him and hidden him in a jar under the floor of her house. Soon after the boy no longer came to school and the master called at his house to inquire for him. An unsatisfactory reply was given, which excited the suspicions of the dominie, who took the liberty of tearing up the floor, and, behold, there was the corpse of the unfortunate lad, nicely dissected and stowed away in a jar. The murderer has been duly executed, and the faith of the Shanghais in dreams has been prodigiously refreshened and strengthened.

Herring's Safes Again Triumphant.

A telegram says: "Another Herring's safe rescued from the Boston ruins. Everything saved. Nothing lost in Herring's safes in this fire." Such facts need no comment. Herring & Co.'s office 46 State St., Chicago.—Com.

PREPARATIONS are making on the Union Pacific Railroad for the winter snows. Five hundred men are now employed on the mountain division, of whom 225 are engaged on the snow sheds. One hundred miles of snow fences have been put up, and several miles of sheds. The level of the track has been raised for fifteen miles or more, and other improvements made, by which it is hoped a blockade this winter will be prevented.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION.—Who of our readers has not suffered from the ills and varied forms of this hydra-headed tormenter, which originates from loss of tone in the stomach, or more particularly in its muscular or fibrous coating, which becomes pale and feeble. It would require pages to describe all the symptoms and various sympathetic affections of indigestion, and the torture to which the dyspeptic is subjected, but which may be compressed into one brief comprehensive sentence: *You feel sick, depressed, and unfit for the duties of life.* Nevertheless, there is nothing more certain than that dyspepsia in all its phases, can be thoroughly eradicted.

There is but one way to cure indigestion, viz: by toning and strengthening the stomach and general system, gently relaxing the bowels if constipated, and regulating the liver if disordered. A remedy for this human peace-destroyer is CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, which have the rare merit of containing *no alcohol*, the virtues of the Medicinal California Plants, which constitute their healing and curing agencies—being extracted by a new chemical process. The popular verdict is that they are the *most perfect article* for the *stomach*, and are to be taken as circumstances may require, with the fullest confidence, and that by their means can the return of this distressing malady be prevented. We are satisfied this remedy is of great value.—Com.

IT was only by accident that the late Colonel Albert S. Fvans took passage on the ill-fated steamer Missouri. He had intended leaving before, but, learning that some Mexican friend, Senor Mancillas and wife were going on the steamer, he concluded to accompany them for the sake of companionship. Mr. and Mrs. Mancillas also perished

MILLIONS of pairs of shoes tipped with metal, are sold every year. For children's shoes they are absolutely indispensable, unless one can afford the waste of buying two pairs, when only one would be needed; and few can safely submit to such a constant leak. With most people it is the little economies of the household that supply its members with comfort, and at the same time make the load of the father of moderate means a lighter one to bear. Cents invested in the purchase of metal-tipped shoes, save many a hard-earned dollar.—*American Workman.*

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and, as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.—Com.

BUTTER and cheese are almost indispensable articles of food. Properly used, they are nutritious and healthy; but an inordinate use of either causes indigestion and dyspepsia. *Parsons' Purgative Pills*, judiciously used, will remove both of these troubles.

HAVE you ague in the face; and is it badly swollen? Have you severe pain in the chest, back, or side? Have you cramps or pains in the stomach or bowels? Have you bilious colic or severe griping pains? If so, use *Johnsons' Anodyne Liniment.*—Com.

CABLE SCREW WIRE BOOTS AND SHOES.—A word of explanation may not be out of place. The cable wire acts as a screw, is strong and firm, and at the same time is elastic and comfortable. It is much preferable to the old method of pegging, and quite as soft and elastic as sewed work, but much stronger and less liable to rip, and much less expensive. We have tried the cable screw shoe, which has proved all that is claimed for it. The increase in this new method of manufacturing boots and shoes is very rapid, and promises to supersede the wood peg and waxed thread.—*The Standard, Chicago.*

WHAT UNSPEAKABLE RELIEF is afforded to the burning and throbbing flesh by a single application of that unequaled Balsam for human or brute suffering, MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. The tormenting and sleep-destroying pains of rheumatism, gout and neuralgia, are completely banished by its use; stiffness of the joints and painful swellings quickly yield to its emollient influence; it heals bruises, cuts, scalds, etc., with astonishing rapidity. For strains, spring halt, scratches, saddle, collar and harness galls, as well as the more serious external maladies of the horse, it is a swift and thorough remedy.—Com.

WIDE AWAKE YOUTH'S PAPER.—For judicious editing, select and popular contributors, and sprightly, entertaining reading, the *Youth's Companion*, of Boston, has no superior among the youth's publications.—Com.

IF YOU WISH to purchase tickets to or from Europe, or a draft on Great Britain and the Continent, address F. H. McCLURE & Co., Bankers and General Passage Agents, 365 East Water street, Milwaukee.

DOOLEY'S Yeast Powder is the cheapest, but not lowest priced, Baking Powder. Elegant Biscuits, Rolls, &c., prepared in a few minutes.—Com.

COUGHS AND COLDS ARE OFTEN OVERLOOKED.—A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are an effectual COUGH REMEDY.—Com.

THE best gift you can bestow upon your family, is a life policy in the WASHINGTON, of N. Y.—Com.

CHILLS AND FEVER are very prevalent. Shallenberger's Pills seem to give the best satisfaction of any remedy within our knowledge.—Com.

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF has stood twenty years' test. Is warranted to give *immediate relief* to all Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Head, Ear, and Back aches, or money refunded.—Com.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE stands unrivaled and alone. Its merits have been so universally acknowledged that it would be a supererogation to descant on them any further—nothing can beat it.—Com.

Humbug Dissected.

Quaint old Burton has favored us with an "Anatomy of Melancholy," but who shall dissect the melancholy fallacies and fibs with which knaves and lunatics endeavor to delude the sick and feeble of this generation. Charlatans, through the newspaper press, recommend to the strengthless victim of disease convulsing purgatives which, if taken, are sure to turn his debilitated system almost inside out, and sink him into the uttermost depths of helplessness and despondency! Fanatics, on the other hand, assure the prostrate patient that no medicine containing a diffusive stimulant ought to pass his lips. If he elects to be guided by the advice of imposters and lunatics, let him make his will and order his coffin; but if there is a spark of common sense in his composition, let him resort in his extremity to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most potent of vegetable tonics and alteratives—the purest and most entirely wholesome of medicated stimulants. The wonderful cures of dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, physical prostration and malarious fevers which this rare specific has effected during the last twenty-two years, are the most conclusive answers that can be given to the enemies of mankind who offer volcanic cathartics as tonics, and to the mistaken beings who would refuse a medicinal stimulant to a poor, broken-down invalid, who is literally dying by inches for the want of judicious stimulation. Temperance, properly understood, countenances no such folly as this. The State laws enacted to put down the abhorrent vice of drunkenness, provide for the sale of brandy, whisky, and other liquors as medicines; and if these adulterated liquors of trade are accepted by temperance legislators as remedies, what ought to be the general verdict of the temperance public as regards the peerless vegetable tonic based upon a stimulant absolutely pure.

The Little Mother.

Now, Dolly, dear, I'm going away,
And want you to be good all day,
Don't lose your shoes nor soil your dress,
Nor get your hair all in a mess;
But lie quite still, and up I'll come
To kiss you soon as I get home.
I'd take you, dear, but then, you know,
It's wax Sabina's turn to go,
She's sick, I'm 'fraid. Her eyes don't work;
They open worse, the more I jerk.
She used to be so straight and stout,
But now her sawdust's running out,
Her kid is out of order, dear;
My papa says she's out of gear.
That's dreadful, isn't it? But then
The air may make her well again.
So, Dolly, won't you stay alone,
And be real good while I am gone?
Good-by, my precious! Yes, I'll come
And kiss you, soon as I get home.
—*Hearth and Home.*

Paragraphs.

MATTRESS-IDE—Killing bedbugs.

THE number of drunkards in Kansas is from 10,000 to 15,000.

IN a Methodist college at Sonoma, Cal., are 159 students of theology.

TROY, Kan., yields a six foot pumpkin, weighing 586 pounds.

YOUNG men who smoke in the streets of Halifax are fined one dollar each.

"SCRATCHING tickets" in Texas is called "horning off."

THE Troy (N. Y.) banks propose to have a bank alarm telegraph put up in that city, at a cost of $3,000.

POOR SPAIN! To all her other afflictions is shortly to be added a book about her by Mr. Hepworth Dixon.

THERE is a young lady in Los Angeles county, Cal., who ownes 9,000 acres of land and 4,000 head of cattle.

THE people of Lincoln, in Nebraska, have been boring artesian wells nearly a fifth of a mile without reaching water.

MISS EMILY FAITHFUL turns up her nose at the Americans. She can't help it, for nature has fastened her bugle that way.

FOUR HUNDRED miles of narrow guage railways are to be built in California, and a company with seven millions of capital has been organized to do it.

A THOUSAND American girls, for whom the schools on this side of the water are not good enough, are receiving their education in France and Italy.

PROFESSOR LAW, of Cornell University, has discovered that the horse influenza ravaged Greece in the year 412 B. C.

GEORGE SAND, alias Madame Dudevant, proposes to start female Masonic lodges. They would not be objectionable a great while—as secret societies.

AN epizootic prevails among the deer on the Michigan frontier, similar to that affecting the horses at the East, and large numbers are found dead and dying in the woods.

THE man who sat up all night weighing a ton of coal with a pair of steelyards, and by the pailful, to see that he had received full weight, thought he was ahead a few pounds until he remembered that he had not deducted the weight of the pail.

THE fruit crop of England this year is the smallest ever remembered. The Gardener's Magazine says the peach wall is as bare as the apple orchard. There are very few plums and cherries, while pears are thinly sprinkled. The cause of this dearth is the cold weather which prevailed during March and April.

THE most conscientious conductor in employed upon the Catawissa railroad. The other day a woman gave birth to twins upon his train, and the conductor, after doing all that he could to make things comfortable for the parties, tried to collect two half-fares from the father of the twins for the little passengers.

AT Banchory, in Scotland, lately, the parish schoolmaster, out of curiosity, put the question to the scholars, "What is nothing?" A pause ensued until an urchin, whose proclivities for turning a penny was well known among the school fellows, got up and replied: "It's when a man asks you to hold his horse and jist says thank ye." The answer has since earned considerable notoriety for the youngster.

ALICE OSWALD, the young American governess, who committed suicide in England, was followed to her grave by a score or more of fashionable American and English women. Mrs. Altman, of New York, covered the coffin with flowers, and Mrs. Calahan dropped "a miraculous medal of the Immaculate Conception" into the grave. The English custom of burying a suicide at night was not insisted upon by the undertakers and the sextons.

A CHALLENGE

IS extended to the *world* to place before the public a better *cough* or *lung* remedy than ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

VERILY IT HATH NO EQUAL.

CONSUMPTIVES, READ!

Would you cure that distressing cough, and bring back that healthy vigor till lately planted in your cheek? If you would, do not delay: for, ere you are aware, it will be too late.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Is your hope. It has been tried by thousands such as you, who have been cured; many, in their gratitude, have lent their names to us, that suffering humanity can read their evidence and believe. Don't experiment with new and untried mixtures—you cannot afford it—but try at once this invaluable article. It is warranted to break up the most troublesome cough in a few hours, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction in all cases of lung and throat difficulties.

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.

READ THE FOLLOWING!

WHAT WELL KNOWN DRUGGISTS SAY ABOUT ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

SPRINGFIELD, TENN., Sept. 11, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Ship us six dozen Allen's Lung Balsam at once. We have not a bottle left in our Store. It has more reputation than any cough medicine we have ever sold, and we have been in the drug business twenty-seven years; we mean just what we say about the Balsam.

Very truly yours,
HURT & TANNER.

AGAIN READ THE EVIDENCE from a Druggist who was cured by use of the Balsam, and now sells it largely.

L. C. Cottrell, Druggist at Marine City, Michigan, writes, Sept. 12, 1872: "I am out of Allen's Lung Balsam; send me half a gross as soon as you can; I would rather be out of any other medicine in my store. Lung Balsam never fails to do good for those afflicted with a cough."

It is harmless to the most delicate child.
It contains no opium in any form.
It is sold by Medicine dealers generally.

CAUTION.

Be not deceived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and take no other.
Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

PROPRIETORS.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

TO CONSUMPTIVES!!

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all Throat or Lung difficulties.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

VEGETINE, instead of being a puffed-up medicine, has worked its way into its present astonishing success by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

PRESIDENT GRANT has sent a magnificent gold chronometer to Captain Lechere, for having saved, on December 1, 1870, the crew of the American ship Wyman, struck by lightning on the Atlantic. The presentation took place at Antwerp on the 21st ult.

DR. PAUL SCHOEPPE, recently acquitted of murder, after two or three year's imprisonment under the charge, will lecture next Friday, at Philadelphia, on "Science in Law."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEF CATTLE—Fair to prime	$ 8 00	@13 50
HOGS—Live	5 00	@ 5 50
SHEEP—Fair to prime	4 00	@ 6 50
COTTON—Middling		@ 19½
FLOUR—Spring Extra	7 25	@ 7 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 50	@ 1 57
CORN—Western Mixed	63½	@ 65
OATS—Western	47	@ 49
RYE—Western	90	@ 92
BARLEY		@ 95
PORK—Mess	15 40	@15 90
LARD	8½	@ 8½
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice to extra prime	$ 5 25	@ 6 00
Medium to choice	5 00	@ 5 90
Common to fair	4 10	@ 4 40
HOGS—Live	4 00	@ 5 00
SHEEP—Live, good to choice	3 00	@ 4 50
BUTTER—Choice	20	@ 26
EGGS—Fresh	26	@ 28
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	8 50	@10 00
Spring Extra	5 00	@ 6 00
WHEAT—Spring, No. 1		@ 1 16
Spring, No. 2		@ 1 10½
CORN—No. 1		@ 32½
OATS—No. 2		@ 23½
RYE—No. 2		@ 55
BARLEY—No. 2		@ 64
PORK—Mess, New		@15 40
LARD		@ 8½
CINCINNATI.		
BEEF CATTLE	$ 4 50	@ 6 00
HOGS—Live	4 00	@ 4 15
SHEEP—Live	4 50	@ 5 00
FLOUR—Family	7 10	@ 7 30
WHEAT—Red	1 48	@ 1 50
CORN	27	@ 38
OATS	27	@ 33
RYE	68	@ 70
BARLEY	65	@ 70
PORK—Mess		@13 00
LARD	8	@ 8½
ST. LOUIS.		
BEEF CATTLE—Choice	$ 5 50	@ 6 00
Good to Prime	4 00	@ 4 30
HOGS—Live	4 10	@ 4 25
SHEEP—Good to Choice	4 20	@ 4 70
FLOUR—Spring XX	6 50	@ 6 75
WHEAT—No. 3 Fall		@ 1 59
CORN		@ 34
OATS		@ 24½
RYE		@ 54
BARLEY		@ 57
PORK—Mess		@15 00
LARD	8½	@ 9
MILWAUKEE.		
CATTLE—Choice to extra prime	$ 5 00	@ 5 50
Medium to choice	4 70	@ 5 00
Common to fair	3 00	@ 3 50
HOGS—Live	4 12	@ 4 35
SHEEP—Live—Good to Choice	3 00	@ 4 00
BUTTER—Choice	20	@ 25
EGGS—Fresh	24	@ 26
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	7 65	@ 8 00
Spring Extra	5 75	@ 6 50
WHEAT—Spring, No. 1		@ 1 21
No. 2		@ 1 13
CORN—No. 2		@ 38
OATS—No. 2		@ 26
RYE—No. 2		@ 57
BARLEY—No. 2		@ 72
PORK—Mess		@14 00
LARD	8½	@ 9

THE

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To any one who will send us Three Dollars, we will send two copies of the WEEKLY WISCONSIN for one year, and one of the beautiful Oleographs entitled "THE FIRST STEP," size 11x15 inches, printed from twenty different stones. This is the finest Chromo ever offered as a premium, the retail price of this picture being $3.00. The subscriptions can be sent to different parties. Postage on Chromo, 10 cents.

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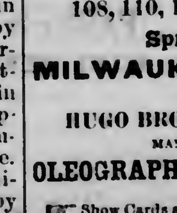

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IS A PURE
BLACK TEA
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Double, Single, Muzzle and Breech Loading Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, &c., of every kind, for men or boys, at very low prices. Guns, $3 to $300; Pistols, $1 to $25.

$75 to $250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.
Agents Wanted

THE best selling book in the market is The Struggles of

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It is illustrated by THOMAS NAST, the greatest of American artists, and contains an introduction by Hon. Charles Sumner. Agents wanted for this and other popular books. Address I. N. Richardson & Co., Boston, Mass., and St. Louis, Mo.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages, for 2 stamps; a book 200 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

COMFORT & CURE FOR THE RUPTURED
Sent by mail for 10 cts. E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 120 Lexington Ave., New York City.

NORTHWESTERN INSTITUTE FOR ELOCUTION, Milwaukee, Wis. Stammering and Defect of Speech completely cured.
MISS E. A. STETSON, Female College.

THE GLOBE MICROSCOPE. An optical wonder. Magnifies 10,000 times. Never looses its interest. Combines endless amusement with instruction. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. It sells rapidly. Sent prepaid for $2.75. Address A. H. BRAIN & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Sent on receipt of 10 cents.
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MUCH practice has given great value to the advice of the undersigned in any foreign estates claim. J. F. FRUEAUFF,
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For Family Use.

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HALFORD

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TABLE SAUCE,

The Best Sauce and Relish

MADE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD
FOR
FAMILY USE.

Pints, - - - 50 Cents.
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For Sale by all Grocers.

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country

L. D. SINE'S NINETEENTH

GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION

To be Drawn Wednesday, January 1st, 1873.

$200,000

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

$10,000 IN AMERICAN GOLD!
$10,000 IN AMERICAN SILVER!

Five Prizes $1,000 } each in GREENBACKS
Ten Prizes $500 }

One Span of Matched Horses, with Family Carriage and Silver-mounted harness, worth $1,500! Five Horses and Buggies, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600 each! Five Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each! 25 Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 2,300 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Number of Gifts, 25,000. Tickets limited to 100,000.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickets $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
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CHILDREN TEETHING

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

McLAUGHLIN & HOYT,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS
146 West Water St., Milwaukee.

On looking over the Milwaukee papers, we notice that the above house bids fair to become in their line the leading institution in the West. This house has long been noted for its fair and honorable dealings, and we can cheerfully recommend them to all parties wishing to purchase goods in their line. The Milwaukee papers, in reviewing the trade of their city, speak of this house in the following complimentary terms.

The Milwaukee Journal of Commerce, November 22d, 1872, says:

"The senior member of this staunch old liquor house, Mr. McLaughlin, is, we are happy to notice, around again after somewhat prolonged illness.

"This firm, by the way, is making rapid strides towards the leadership of the West in their branch of business, with a prospect of being outranked by none.

"We are informed their sales for the last month footed up nearly one hundred thousand dollars, an amount nearly double those of the same time last year."

Milwaukee News, November 13th, 1872:

"The rapidity with which the trade of this house has increased since the formation of the firm of McLaughlin & Hoyt is really astonishing to the trade."

Milwaukee Herold, Nov. 15th, 1872:

"Amongst the many invoices of McLaughlin & Hoyt, we notice one of five hundred barrels of Montreal Malt, which they expect to arrive in a few days."

GUION LINE,
COMPOSED OF
First-Class Iron Steamships,
BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
(Carrying the United States Mail.)

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GENERAL AGENTS,
365 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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On the line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
12,000,000 acres of the best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.
3,000,000 acres in Nebraska, in the Platte Valley, now for sale.

Mild Climate, Fertile Soil,

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CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

Free Homesteads for Actual Settlers.

The best location for Colonies—Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

Send for the new Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere.
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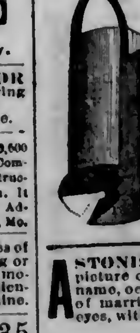

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Warranted to be the best in the world *in every respect*. It is made of CAST CAST STEEL, and bores in soft sandstone, limestone, slate, coal, and any kind of ground and of any diameter and depth desired, and at the rate of 150 FEET per day. Men can make from $10 to $75 per day with it, and can work in winter as well as summer. Descriptive circulars sent free.
W. W. Giles, Box 731 St. Joe, Mo.

ASTONISHING!—M'me La Rue produces a true picture of your future Husband or Wife, with name, occupation, and date of marriage, felicity of married life, &c. Send your age, color of hair eyes, with 50 cents, and receive picture.
M'ME LA RUE, Box 138, Chicago.

SHEEP.—WEBB SOUTHDOWNS FOR SALE.—GEO. H. BROWN, Millbrook, Dutchess Co. N. Y.

$50—VALUABLE—Send three cent stamp for particulars. DOBSON, HAYNES & CO. St. Louis, Mo.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco and New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

THE NEW SCALE

27 Union Square, N. Y.
Undoubtedly the best Square Piano made.
Send for Circular with Illustrations.
Prices ranging from 350 to 700 dollars.
Every Piano WARRANTED for Five Years.

TRANSATLANTIC MAGAZINE
$3.00 Per YEAR

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2481.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this Paper.

TAX NOTICE.

The Tax Duplicate for the year A. D 1872 is now placed in my hands for collection and I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting said Taxes for the year 1872

In Hollywood Town at the election poll on Monday the 6th day of Jan. A. D. 1873.

In Watertown at the Drug Store on Tuesday and Wednesday the 7th and 8th of January A. D. 1873.

In Waconia, at Maetzolds Hotel on Thursday the 9th day of January A. D. 1873.

In Laketown at the house of Henry Wetzig on Friday the 10th day of January A D. 1873,

In Chanhassen, at the house of Geo. M Powers, on Saturday the 11th day of January A. D. 1873.

In Camden at the house of C O. Woodruff, on Monday the 13th day of January A. D. 1873.

In Young America, at Fred Spieses Hotel on Tuesday and Wednesday the 14th and 15th day of January A. D. 1873.

In Benton, at the house of Herman Bongards, on Thursday the 16th day of January A. D. 1873.

In Benton, at the house of Mathias Ertz on Friday the 17th day of January A. D. 1873.

In Dahlgreen, at John Lorfeld on Saturday the 18th day of Jan. 1873.

In Hancock Town, at the Saw Mill on Tuesday the 21st day of Jan. 1873.

In Sanfrancisco, at J. A. Hillstrom on Wednesday the 22d day Jan. 1873.

In Carver, at Blomquist Hotel on Thursday the 23d day of Jan 1873.

In Chaska, at my office on Friday the 24th day of Jan. 1873

Afterwards I will attend at the County Seat, to receive taxes from those wishing to pay the same.

The amount of Taxes levied on the Dollar valuation are as follows for 1872:

State Tax,	5	Mills.
Common School Tax,	2	"
County Revenue Fund,	9	"
County Special Fund,	1	"
County Poor Fund,	3	"

TOWN TAXES.

Benton Town Tax,	2	Mills.
Road and Bridge Tax,	3	"
Camden Town Tax,	1½	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	2	"
Chaska Town & Village, Town Tax	5	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	3	"
Int. on Court House Bonds	5	"
Chaska Village Tax,		
Chanhassen Town Tax,	2	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	2	"
Carver Town Tax,	12	"
Int. on Rail Road Bonds,	14½	"
Dahlgreen Town Tax,	2	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	4	"
Hollywood Town Tax,	2	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	3	"
Hancock Town Tax,	4	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	2	"
Laketown, Town Tax,	2	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	5	"
San Francisco Town Tax,	9	"
Waconia Town Tax,	4	"
Watertown Town Tax,	5	"
Young America Town Tax,	2	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	3½	"

School District Taxes.

No.	1	8	Mills.
No.	2	7	do
do	3	5	do
do	5	7	do
do	6	6	do
do	7	10	do
do	8	1½	do
do	9	10	do
do	10	10	do
do	11	2	do
do	12	14	do
do	14	5	do
do	16	7	do
do	17	29½	do
do	18	18	do
do	19	18	do
do	20	16½	do
do	22	3	do
do	24	3	do
do	28	11	do
do	31	5½	do
do	32	24	do
do	33	5½	do
do	34	4	do
do	36	3½	do
do	37	13½	do
do	38	16½	do
do	39	32½	do
do	40	2	do
do	41	2	do
do	42	5	do
do	43	10	do
do	44	15	do
do	46	5	do
do	47	11½	do
do	48	10	do
do	49	7	do
do	50	16½	do
do	51	6	do
do	52	4	do
do	53	14	do
do	54	10	do
do	55	6	do
do	56	6½	do
do	57	5	do
do	58	1½	do
do	59	27	do

All tax payers are earnestly requested to pay their taxes on peraenal property before the first day of February A. D. 1873.

Chaska Dec. 5th 1872.

FRANK HASSENSTAB, Treasurer of Carver Co.

Legals.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, Dist Court.
Eighth Judicial Dist.
County of Carver.

Joseph Norstrant, against Susan Norstrant.

The State of Minnesota. To the above named defendant.

You, Susan Norstrant are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action a copy of which is herewith served upon you and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in Chaska Carver County Minnesota within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Chaska, Aug. 28, A. D. 1872.
J. A. SARGENT, Plff's Att'y Chaska Minn.

Minneapolis Marble Works

N. HERRICK & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF
MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES &c.

SHOP ON NICOLLET ST. BETWEEN 3D & 4TH STS.

Work delivered and set up by one of the firm in Chaska or Carver without extra charge.

Continental Fire Insurance Company, New York

:0:

Cash Assets, $2,509,526,27.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

A J. Taylor, Superintendent.

This Company makes the insurance of dwellings and farm property a speciality. Its policy is very short, simple and easily understood. It is not hedged about with conditions and technicalities to entangle you after a fire. In short, all fair losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid on the spot without trouble or expense to the insured, thus presenting all the advantages of a "Local Company," combined with the pre-eminent ability, safety and security of an old firmly established Company.

H. J. CHEVRE, Agent.

☞ Office, at the Co Surveyor office, Chaska Carver County Minnesota.

A Fortune in Any State.

Rights for Sale—New patent article for every female. Sample $2. Address INVENTOR, P. O. Box 2488, New York.

INSURANCE

GEO. MIX. AGENT

of the following Insurance Co's,

ÆTNA

Hartford, Con,—Assets 5,052, 000,00

UNDERWRITER'S AGE I

New York City,—Assets 3,555,000,00

YHARTER OAK LIFE INS CO

OF

Hartford, Conn.—Assets, 4,000,000.00

Policies of Insurance issued against loss or damage by fire and perils of Inland transportation.

Losses Adjusted and Paid promptly at the place where the *Policy is Issued*.

Will attend promptly, to collections Paying of Taxes, &c.
OFFICE, AT THE "HERALD" OFFICE
CHASKA MINNESOTA

State of Minnesota, County of Carver, In Probate Court, } S. S.

In the matter of the estate o. Charles Basler deceased.

Whereas, There was deposited in the Probate Court of Carver County Minn. September 30th 1872 an instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Charles Basler late of said County deceased, and whereas Barbara Basler has filed her petition that she may be appointed the executrix named and appointed in and by said Will, and praying that said instrument may be admitted to probate and letters testamentary to her issued thereon.

Now therefore that the proofs of said instrument and the said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court on Monday the 18th day of November 1872 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Probate Court room in said County of Carver when and where all persons concerned may appear and contest the probate of said will. It is further ordered, That public notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested by publication under these orders of a copy of said order in the Valley Herald a paper published in Chaska in said County for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

Given under my hand this 22d day of October 1872.

J. A. SARGENT, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF SUPT. OF SCHOOLS, For Carver Co. Minn.

Notice is hereby given that the following School District clerks of Carver County have failed to forward to me the annual school report for 1872 as follows to-wit:

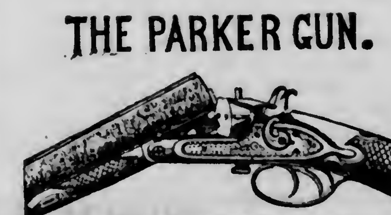
Mr I J. Coons Clerk of Dist. No.		10.
Mr. G. M. Powers	do	12
Mr. V. Landgrof	do	16
Mr. Gerhard Kimpel	do	40
Mr. C. O. Woodruff	do	47
Mr. John Etzell	do	54
Mr. Dietrich Kuhlmann	do	59

Now therefore, if the above named clerks will not forward to me the tsaid report within ten days after date, it will be my duty to notify the County Attorney of this County of such failure, who will proceed against them according to law.

Given under my hand this 25th day of October A. D. 1872.

J. T. KERKER,
Supt of Schools for Carver Co.

THE PARKER GUN.



SEND STAMP FOR CIRCULAR
PARKER BRO'S
WEST MERIDEN, CT.

THE DISCOVERER

Discovered!

The Adventures of a Most Adventurous Life.

THE STANLEY LIVINGSTONE

Expedition to Equatorial Africa.

Is the title of a large octavo volume just issued to supply the demand for information in regard to Africa, with Incidents and the wonderful Career of both Stanley and Livingstonl in their remarkable expeditions to this most interesting part of the Globe

WANTED—In every town in the United States and Canada, First Class men and women as Agents to canvass for this work. Everybody wants it. Anybody can sell it. Address us for the most liberal terms ever offered. The Union Publishing Company, 65 Twenty-Second St., Chicago, Ill:

If you desire to secure territory at once send $2.50 for sample copy and Canvassing Book, or $1 00 to vassing Booky alone.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

On or about the 28th day of September, came into my inclosure one Red cow, about nine years old, no marks. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away.

SWAND A. HOLM.
Dahlgreen Carver County, Minn.

A Good Farm For Sale

The subsciber will sell a good improved farm containing aboutone hundred and fifty acres being in section four in town of Waconia with a two story frame house thereon. Term s four hundred dollars down, balance, if desired, in one, two and three years, interest at ten per cent per annum secured by mortgage on premises.

April 22, 1872.

J. A. SARGENT.

NOTICE!

My wife Henrietta Kunze is hereby notified to return to my home within two weeks from the date hereof, as I will not receive her back after the expiration of the time herein granted, her to return.

Benton, July 27th 1872.

JOHN KUNZE.

FERD. THIES.

Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS

AND

TOYS AND NOTIONS.

Also keeps on hand and sells by the barrel and otherwise, APPLES!

☞ Store on 2nd Street.

CHASKA, - - - - - - MINN.

Chas. B. Newcomb & Co.

Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS!

Particular Attention Given To The Purchase and Shipment of Minnesota Wheat.

MILWAUKEE PRICES!

Paid at Duluth for all wheat offered them up on that market, and no charge for Commissions

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON WHEAT STORED IN DULUTH ELEVATOR!

Winter Storage 4 cts.

OFFICES—St. Paul, Duluth, Stillwater, and Hastings Nov. 15.—3 mhts

---

MILWAUKEE
St. Paul and Minneapolis
RAILWAY.
VIA
McGregor and Milwaukee.

The Only all Rail Line,
And the only Route by which Baggage is Checked Through to
Milwaukee, Chicago, New York, Boston and all Eastern Points.

Passengers change cars only at terminal points, thus securing seats in clean Coaches and full nights' rest on night trains.

EASTEN EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave and Arrive at St Paul as follows

Arrive, 7,27 p. m. Depart 8,05 a. m

OWATONNA ACCOMMODATION

Arrive 11:15 a. m. Depart 3:50 p. m.

Minneapolis and St. Paul Trains.

Arrive.........9:10 A. M. | Depart.........10:2[illegible]
" 5:08 P. M. | " 5:4[illegible]

St. Paul & Chicago Railway Trains

Arrive 5,10 p. m Depart 11,30 a. m

Tickets for passage and sleeping car berths sold by has. Thompson, Ticket Agent. Union office, corner of Third and Jackson Street, and corner of Jackson Street and Levee,

D. . SHEPARD, Supt.

S. S. Merrill, General Manager: A. V. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent.

Bride And Bridegroom.

Essays for Young Men on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride, in the institution of Marriage—a Guide to matrimonial felicity, and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Howard Association, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa

---

W. S. COMBS. J. E. WHITNEY.

COMBS & WHITNEY

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Booksellers and Stationers

AND THE

Emporium for views of Minnesota nd other Scenery, Brackets, Engravings, Frames, Chromos, &c. &c.

Dr. C. B. AMES

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

WATERTOWN . . . MINN.

Office at Lewis Drug Store. Offers his service to the citizens of Watertown and vicinity, and can always be found day or night ready to attend calls

---

F. W. HENNING.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

CHASKA, ... MINN.

MILLNERY.

Mrs. F. Salter.

Is constantly in receipt of, and at all times supplied, with a full assortment of

Fashionable Millinery Goods.

ALSO

DRESS TRIMMINGS, CORSETS, NETS &c., &c., &c,

Dress-Making promptly attended to.

She therefore invite the patronage of the ladies of Chaska and surrounding country, confident that they can render ample satisfaction pecially as to STY ES AND PRICES.

Noice o the Public.

I hereby notify the public that my wife Wilheimenia Vollroith left my bed and board on Thursday, Oct 3d 1872, without any cause or provocation on my part, and they are cautioned and notified not to trust or harbor her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from and after this date.

Watertown, Oct 10th 1872.

AUGUST VOLLROTH.

CARVER BREWERY.

BERTHOLD HERTZ, Proprietor.

☞ A large supply of Beer constantly kept on hand. All orders promptly attended to.

UNION HOTEL.

CHASKA. - - - - - - - MINN

A good bar in connection with the house Also good Stabling.

WM. OCHS, Propr.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The public is hereby notified that my wife Henretta Kunze, left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, on or about the 1st day of June last and that they are hereby further notified not to trust or harbor her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting on and after this date.

Benton, July 27th 1872.

JOHN KUNZE.

DEATH TO BED-BUGS.

The undersigned has manufactured a preparation, easily used, that he guarantees, will rid every household of bedbugs. The preparation only costs $1. Give me a call at my barber shop.

GOTTLIEB SCHUBIGER
Chaska Minn.

ATTENTION
LADIES & GENTLEMEn

:0:

A NEW AND WELL ASSORTED

Jewelry Store

IN

CHASKA, ... MINN,

AXEL JORGENSON,

Who for the 7 years past has kept a Jewelry Store at Shakopee, has moved to the thriving town of chaska, and most cordially and earnestly invites the citizens of carver county to call and examine his splendid assortment of clocks, Elgin, Waltham & Swiss Watches.

Also a number of second hand Watches, and a fine display of Plated-Wares, Specs, Spy Glasses, Miscroscopes, accordeons and pocket knifes.

All articles warrented to be just what they are represented and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Highest prices paid for old Gold and Silver.

Also agent for the celebrated

DAVIS VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINES.

Also dealer in Real estate.

☞ Store opposite the National Hotel

☞ On account of hard time and poor sale I offer for sale my entire stock of clocks at cost price and hereafter give the merchants the entire control of the clock market. I mean what I say so dont stand aback but come and buy before too late.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and dated June 13th, 1867, by Fridolin Joost and Magdalin Joost his wife to Fredricka Stack and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in Carver County, Minnesota, June 22d 1867 in Book "E" of Mortgages, pages 508 and 509, conveying the following described land, to wit: The West half (½) of the South West quarter (¼) of Section No. Etght (8) in Township one hundred and fifteen (115) Range twenty-four (24) containing Eighty acres according to Government survey, on which there is due at the date hereof Fifty four and 70-100th dollars ($54.70;) and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof,

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to Stainte, said mortgaged premises will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises at public vendue the front door of the Sheriff's Office in haska, in said Carver County, on the 7TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1872, at ten o'clock P. M. to satisfy said mortgage and all charges and expenses of foreclosure.

Glencoe, April 3d, 1872.

FREDRICKA STACK,
(now FREDRICKA BEHLERS.) Mortgagee
A. P. FUTCH, Att'y for Mortgagee.7w

Extraordinarx Inducements

Valuable Premiums!

Greenbacks! Gold and Silver Watches, For clubs for the Saint Paul Weekly Pioneer, The Oldest, Largest and Best Newspaper in the Northwest.

ESTABLISHED IN 1849.

THE PREMIUMS.

For 225 subscribers at $2.00 per year, we will give to the person getting up the club, a magnificent No. 1 Elgin Watch, (B. W. Raymond,) in 30 dwt. 18 karat Gold Hunting Case.

For 200 subscribers, at $2 00 per year, we will give $100 in greenbacks.

For 175 subscribers, at $2.00 per year, we will give a splendid No. 1 American Watch, in 18 karat Gold Hunting Case.

For 150 subscribers, at $2.00 per year, we will give $75 in Greenbacks.

For 125 subscribers, at $2,00 per year we will give a fine Swiss Stem Winding Watch in 5 oz. Solid silver hunting case.

For 100 subscribers, at $2.00 per year, we will give $50 in Greenbacks.

For 75 subscribers, at $2.00 per year, we will give a superior Elgin Watch in 4 oz. Silver hunting case.

For 50 subscribers, at $2.00 per year, we will give a full jeweled patent Lewer watch, straight Line Escapement, in solid silver hunting case

For 40 subscribers, at $2.00 per year, we will give $20 in greenbacks.

For 30 subscribers, at $2.00 per year, we will give $15 in greenbacks.

For 20 subscribers, at $2.00 per year, we will give give $10 in Greenbacks.

For 10 subscribers, at $2.00 per year, we will give $5 in greenbacks.

Should club makers prefer to take Greenbacks to the Watch prize offered, they will be allowed to make such choice, the money paid being in proportion to the other greenback premiums offered.

The club need not be sent, necessarily, to the same post office, and the names may be sent in as fast as obtained, but,

Must be sent in on or Before November 1st, 1872.

Address all Communications to:

The Pioneer Company,
St. Paul Minnesota.

Plow and Wagon Factory.

AT WACONA

FRED LUTZ PROPRIETOR.

I would respectfully inform the citizens of Carver County that I now manufacture as good and durable plows as are made in the Union, and offer them as cheap as can be purchased at St. Paul. Also Wagons. Blacksmithing done to order on short notice.

Seed Wheat—For Sale.

I have for sale a limited number of bushels of Osseo, Spring Wheat, which this fall yielded 32 bushels per acre. It is a very early wheat, and can be harvested two weeks in advance of the fife wheat. The Osseo was also awarded the first premium at the late Hennepin County Fair. The grain is also warranted to make the next best flour to winter wheat.

Seed can be purchased of the cultivator, Saml. Mitchell, of Eden Praire, or at the store of E. Holmes, and H. R. Denny at Carver, at $2, per bushel.

NEW STORE!

New Goods!!

And

Reasonable Prices.

Call at

HENRY YOUNGS NEW STORE.

And examine his large and elegant assortment of Dry goods, Groceries and Provisions, Hats & Caps, Boots and Shoes, Clothing Yankee Notions &c.

Produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Store Corner 2d & Chestnut Sts.

Chaska, Minn.

"Historical Society"

The Weekly Valley Herald.

F. E. DU TOIT Proprietor.

VOLUME 11 — CHASKA, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DEC. 12 1872 — TERMS, $1 50, Per Annum. — NUMBER 17

Advertisements

CHEAP

Cash Store!

New Goods.

would most respectfully call the attention of friends and the public in general, that I now in store a full stock of

GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Groceries and Provisions

which I am selling cheap for cash or ready Butter, Eggs and Wool received in exchange for goods, at the stand formerly occupied by Henry Young, corner of 2nd & Chestnuts.

CHASKA, MINN.
DANIEL STONE.

Hardware!

—:0:—

Tin, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, Tin- and Japanned Ware, Agricultural Implements

AND

Stoves,

Pumps, Cloth Wringers, Window Sash and Doors, Glass, Carpenters Tools, Putty &c.

.....:0:.....

FARMING TOOLS

Everything usually kept in a first

HARDWARE STORE.

ALSO

Oils, Paints, Varnishes &c.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Store on 2d Street in HERALD

F. WOMMER.

Chaska, Carver County Minn.

STRUCK BY

Lightning!

Wilson's Triangular Copper Lightning Rod.

—:0:—

THE BEST IN THE

WORLD!

INSURES AGAINST FIRE.

The only company that insures against fire by Lightning. It is also the cheapest and most perfect rod manufactured.

Having purchased the right for Carver and Scott Counties of this superior rod, shall call upon the citizens thereof during the spring and summer and respectfully solicit your patronage, feeling confident that I can offer better bargains and better work than any other company in the United States.

FRED ILTIS.

CHASKA .. .. .. MINN.

J. S. RICHARDSON.

ECLECTIC,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

CHASKA .. .. MINN.

[Opposite the Old Cash Church.]

His services to the surrounding country, prepared to treat thoroughly all Chronic especially Liver and Lung diseases.

The Valley Herald

Official County Paper.

BY F. E. DU TOIT.

CHASKA THURSDAY DEC. 12 1872.

Proceedings County Board.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE CARVER CO. MINN. Dec. 3d 1872.

9 o'clock a. m. Board of County Commrs met pursuant to adjournment, members all present, board called to order by the chairman.

On motion the proceedings of the September and subsequent meetings were read and approved.

On motion Board of County Commrs. adjourned until one o'clock p m.

One o'clock p m. Board of County Commrs. met pursuant to adjournment, members all present, Board called to order by the chairman

Resolved—That five dollars be allowed to Henry Savelkoul from the County Poor fund as special relief.

Resolved—That the following amount, shall be stricken off from the delinquent tax list of personal property for the year 1881 as follows to wit:

Chaska.—N. A. Abbott,	$2.74
Henry Koch,	15
Frank Ess,	1 16
Chanhassen.—D H. Atwood,	3 86
Henry Jackel,	40
Carver.—Patrick Sheridan,	46
D hlgren.—Andrew Kallgren,	38
Peter Mader,	76
San Francisco.—Peter Huttberg,	6.66
Waconia.—Catharine Wessel,	1.35
	$17.92

A petition was presented by Henry Geitz and others praying for a change of the Greenwood Road accepted and referred to Commrs. Barthel, Kelly and Wessbecher as committee to meet at the house of Henry Reitz on the 20th of December 1872.

A petition was presented by Fredkr. Fabbert and others praying for a change of the Chaska and Waconia road, accepted and referred to Commrs Wessbecher, Barthel and Kelly as committee to meet at the house of Magnus Walk on the 19th day of December 1872.

On motion Board of County Commrs adjourned until 9 o'clock a. m. to morrow.

Dec. 4th 1872. 9 o'clock a. m.

Board of County Commrs. met pursuant to adjournment, members all present, Board called to order by the Chairman.

Resolved—That Auctioneer License is hereby granted to M H. Iltis for one year from Oct. 11th 1872 by him paying into the County Treasury the sum of ten [$10,] dollars and complying with the statutes in such case made and provided.

Resolved—That the application of John Anderson for aid from the County to assist to pay Doctor bill, laid over until January session 1873.

A petition was presented by Charles Swanberg and others praying for a change of the Watertown and Young America road, accepted and referred to Commrs. Patterson, Kelly and Wessbecher to meet at the house of Charles Swanberg on the 28th day of Dec. 1872

A petition was presented by Paul Mohrbacher and others praying for a change of the Waconia and Belle Plaine road, accepted and referred to Commrs Patterson, Carlson and Wessbecher, as committee to meet at the house of Paul Mohrbacher on the 30th day Dec 1872.

The committee on the petition of Ed. Lenz and others for vacation of a portion of the Chaska and Henderson road reported in favor of the petitioners, report accepted and the committee discharged, and on motion Resolved, that the prayer of the petitioners be granted

The following bills were allowed:

F. E. Du Toit, for publishing Oct. Financial statement,	$24.00
H Kenning & Sons, for putting in window glass in Court house,	6.00
Chris Blocker, for plastering and whitewashing in ell part of Court house, as reduced,	12.50
F. A. Neuburgh for fixing plastering in offices,	5.00

On motion Board adjourned until one o'clock p. m.

One o'clock p m. Board of County Commrs met pursuant to adjournment. Members all present, Board called to order by the Chairman.

A petition was presented by Andrew Riederle and others praying for the laying out of a new road commencing in Chaska village and ending in Lake Town, accepted and referred to Commrs. Patterson, Barthel and Wessbecher as committee to meet in Chaska village on the 7th day of December 1872.

Whereas a petition was presented by Frederick Frank praying that the south west quarter of south west quarter, north west quarter of south west quarter and south west quarter of north west quarter of section 9, Township 115, Range 24, be set off from school Distr. No. 7 and to be attached to school Distr. No. 56, and whereas there are good and sufficient reasons for granting the same, therefore, Resolved, that the prayer of the petitioner be granted and that the Territory set forth be made a part of school Dist. No 56

Resolved—That thirty dollars be reduced from the valuation for 1872 from the personal property of Charles Swanson in Watertown.

Resolved—That the County Attorney be requested to give his opinion whether or not the Board of County Commrs. have that authority to take off the percentage of 40 per cent added by the State Board of Equalization on moneys credits and book accounts, and to report at the next session of this Board.

On motion Board of County Commrs. adjourned until 9 o'clock a m. to-morrow

Dec 5th 1872. 9 o'clock a m

Board of County Commrs met pursuant to adjournment, members all present, Board called to order by the Chairman.

The following bills were allowed:

Sheriff Hecklin, summoning jurors for Court,	$40.50
Sheriff Hecklin summoning witnesses in case state vs A Stahlka and Gatz	11 55
Sheriff Hecklin, summoning witnesses in case state vs Henry Klauke.	8.10
Sheriff Hecklin witnesses summoned before grand jury,	1.70
Sheriff Hecklin attending Court with 3 deputies.	84.00
Sheriff Hecklin summoning special jurors,	6 50
Sheriff Hecklin summoning 74 jurors,	25 50
Sheriff Hecklin, boarding P. Woertz for Sept. 4th to Dec. 4th 1872.	52.00
H Gobelhei for hauling saw dust for court room,	4 00
F Wommer for ash kettle for Court house,	1,75
Dr J. Hias for medical attendance on P. Wertzel and medicine,	15 50
G Krayenbuhl Clerk fees in October Court Term and other services.	92 65
John A l. constable fees and expenses in case state vs. M. Herron.	4 00
John All constable fees in case state vs A. Dougherty as reduced.	4.40
John All constable fees in case state vs. Wm. and Chas. Hesse.	9 15
Justice Wessbecher, justice, constable jury and witness fees in case state vs. Stahlke, Gatz and Krieger, as reduced.	35.56
H. J Chevre, Co Surveyor for surveying roads in Waconia and Chanhassen and making plat and recording survey, also for assistances,	29.50

On motion Board adjourned until one o'clock p m.

One o'clock p. m. Board of County Commrs met pursuant to adjournment, members all present, board called to order by the chairman.

Resolved—That the personal delinquent taxes for the year 1871 of Robert Patterson in Camden Town, shall be stricken off amounting to one and 94-100 dollars and that the same shall be included in the list of those stricken off on Dec. 3d 1872

The following bills were allowed:

Justice M H. Iltis, justice, constable and witness fees in case state vs August Stahlke, allowed except fees of 3 44 to A Stahlke defendant,	31 53
Linenfelser & Faber, goods for poor farm,	14.65
Linenfelser & Faber, goods for prisoner and court house per order of Sheriff Hecklin,	13.60
Linenfelser & Faber, goods for paupers,	6 25
Jos Weinmann Co Att'y for expenses in reward case and P. Woertz case	12.65
G. Krayenbuhl, clerk of court for paper press from Chicago,	15.75
F. E. Du Toit, for publishing of notice for examination of teachers.	2.00

The following bills was laid over until January session 1873.

L. Frebe for boarding a poor man, 2.00.

Resolved—That the County Auditor be instructed to draw an order on the County Poor Fund to the amount of nine 38 100 dollars in favor of Jos. Weinman for increase insurance of poor farm property.

Resolved—That the bill of L. L. Baxter laid over from Oct. 10th 1872 be upon his request returned to him.

Resolved—By this Board of County Commrs. that a well shall be dug on the court house premises to hold sufficient water for the use of the court house, any man that wants to do the work shall come before the Board of County Commissioners at their next session on the first Tuesday of January 1873.

Resolved—That a committee of five be appointed, from the County Board together with the County Attorney to confer with the Governor of this State in regard to the now convicted Peter Wirtz, to find out the reasons why said P. Wirtz is detained in the County jail at the expense of the county and contrary to the wishes of a majority of the citizens of carver county, and Resolved, further that the Governor be requested by said committee to take such steps as will relieve the tax payers from the care, custody and maintainance of the said P. Wirtz, murderer of Samuel Burgener Senior. Commrs. Carlson and Kelly were appointed as such committee.

Bill of A. J, Carlson, County Commr. for 3 days attendance this session, mileage and other services, allowed, 13 68

On motion Board adjourned until 9 o'clock a m. to-morrow.

Dec. 6th 5872. 9 o'clock a. m.

Board of County Commrs. met pursuant to adjournment, members all present except Commr. Carlson, Chairman.

(Concluded next week.)

HOME ITEMS

HERALD AGENT CARVER—G. A. DuToit

Lake Superior & M R. R.

Trains arrive and depart from the Chaska depot as follows:

Going North	6:20 A. M.
" "	3:30 P. M.
Going South	11:00 A. M.
" "	8:30 P. M.

S. W. LUSK, Agent.

Shakopee, Chaska & Carver Accommodation Trains.

Connecting with all trains on Sioux City R.

Going West.	Going East.
10:00 A. M.	8:45 A M.
2:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.
6:20 P. M.	5:10 P. M.

H. & D. TRAINS,

Going West, 7.45 P. M. Going East, 6:00 A. M.

NOTICE.

Payments for back subscription to the HERALD must be made at once. We are very much in need of money and are consequently obliged to call on all those indebted to pay up.

CHRISTMAS TREE.—The teachers and young ladies of the Moravian Sunday School of this village, have taken steps for an entertainment at the Church on Christmas eve. Among the attractions of the evening will be a "christmas tree," laden with *bon bons* &c. It will be a very pleasant occasion and it is expected that there will be a general turn out on that evening.

THANKS.—Mr. Wm Brinkhouse has our thanks for a fine roast of venison, the fruit of his own markmenship

LOST.—By the undersigned on Tuesday, Dec 10th 1872, between the saloon of Jacob Von Mulken and the Depot on the Minneapolis Railroad in Chaska, a pocket book, containing a considerable sum of money The finder thereof will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to the owner or to the HERALD office in Chaska

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new post-office has been established on the line of the Hastings & Dakota Railway, between Benton and Young America, and is named Herman, with Gerhard Bougard as postmaster.

The new office will prove of great convenience to the settlers in and around the Bougard settlement.

REAL ESTATE.—Mr. John Bennett has sold his drug store building and lot on second street to John Neunsinger, and will shortly remove to Wright County Mr. N., will convert the drug store building into a butcher shop in the spring.

Mr. Hemberger purchased an acre John Neunsinger, situated near the Young brewery. Mr. Neunsinger paid Mr Bennett $1.000, and Mr. H. paid Mr. N. $200.

CHRISTMAS IN CARVER.—The Christmas eve entertainment of the Carver sabbath School promises to be a very pleasant affair. The preparations are progressing rapidly and teachers and scholars are working with a heart and a will to make it a complete success.

An excellent programme of charades, tableaux and music is in course of preparation which we hope to publish next week.

The evening will conclude with a Christmas Tree whose burden of presents will be distributed among the children under the direction of "Old Kris Krinkle" the patron saint of the children who has engaged to be present that evening. We hope to see a full house.

THE EPIZOOT.—The horses have got it—the *roostersnoot* or epizoot. It has made its appearance in this neighborhood, but in a very mild form—but still it has the effect of keeping the farmers out of town with their teams which naturally makes business dull. Our advice to horsemen is to keep their animals well blanketed and warm, and not over work them, and there is no danger whatever.

NEW BAKERY.—Mr. Gottleb Eder, has recently erected a new brick bakery and will shortly commence to bake bread, cakes, pies &c., for the public.—Mr. E is an experienced baker and will, without doubt, give the best of satisfaction. He can always be found at the Public Square Saloon, Chris. Eder.

SLIGHT CORRECTION.

The Hastings *Union*, of a late date, says that while Greeley received 800 majority in this county there was on the contrary a majority of eighty three against Mr. Graham and for Maj. Strait.—The truth relative to the vote in this county is that the majority for Greeley was 330 and for Graham 40—or that less than one hundred democratic or liberal votes were cast for Maj. Strait. The same reason that gave Mr. Graham republican votes in his county gave Maj. Strait democratic votes in this locality. Carver County done better or at least as well, for Mr. Graham, as any other county in the Valley except Sibley the former home of Mr. Graham.

To charge Senator Baxter or any other leading Democrat in this county with doing anything for Strait and against Graham in the last election is not only false but mean. The fact that Baxter was elected to the Senate has furnished some men who never see anything but evil in the action of others sufficient proof that there was a sell, corruption &c. The causes which led to Baxters election were entirely independent of party or politics and purely of a personal and local nature.

MERCHANT TAILOR.—Mr. B Logelin, merchant tailor, has opened a shop for work at the house of his son Mathias Logelin in Chaska. Mr. L. is an experienced workmen and will without doubt, give entire satisfaction. Give him a call.

—D. Stone has a fine assortment of Scarfs, Nubias, and breakfast shawls and Christmas is coming, come and buy one for your mother, sister, wife or daughter before they are all gone.

Betrayed and Sold.

Our attention has been called to an article entitled "betrayed and sold," which recently appeared in the "*Free Press*," directed principally against the editor of this paper—we shall take occasion to review the same at no distant day. From the tone and tenor of the article we are led to believe that the writer thereof was a defeated candidate for office at the last election and that he seeks that honorable manner of vindicating his defeated dignity

LUMBER.—Mr. Chas. Schrimpf, has formally taken possession of the two lumber yards in this place and is now ready to fill all orders on short notice. His yard is well stocked and he sells at reasonable figures.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—Mr. F. Theis and Thos. Kerker are in the receipt of a splendid assortment of Holiday goods. Be sure and give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. They also sell cheap.

Notice

Dr E. H. Lewis, would respectfully inform the citizens of Chaska and vicinity, that he will be found in his office at E G. Halle & Co's, new Drug Store, Chaska, every day between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m. Any orders left will be promptly attended to.

Fresh vaccine virus constantly kept on hand.

—The New York Herald, barely recovered from an attack of the hippological fever, now has the worst kind of chicken disease In one column it calls the new poultry plague "Henflew henzs," "Pullino-Febro-Sincipetal-Anasarchal-Bulbosity," "Panathili Nosos-Deimos Orgie-Ephalitis," "Gaeno-Agus-Biah-Moraghs," and "Daswelchedichbuneermordert."

—The general term of the City Court of Brooklyn has affirmed the verdict of $15.000 damage in the case of breach of promise brought by Boxellina Homat against Alexander Earle.

NOTICE.

As I have made arrangements to enter into a co-partnership in carrying on my business on or about New year, and as the incoming partner will not accept old out standing accounts, I therefore request all those knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned to pay up within the next three weeks and thereby save themselves costs of collection.

Chaska, Dec. 11th 1872.

FRED WOMMER.

Summons.

State of Minnesota. Dist. Court. Eigth Judicial Dist. County of Carver.

Eliza A. Wakeman, against Gilbert L. Wakeman.

The State of Minnesota, To the above named defendant

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action a copy of which is herewith served upon you and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in Chaska in the County of Carver in the State of Minnesota within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint

Dated Chaska September 23d A. D 1872.

TAXTER & PECK, Pltf's. Atty's Chaska Minn.

FURNITURE

AND

VARIETY STORE!

AT

Young's Old Stand, 2d St.

Consisting of a new and select stock of

BUREAUS,
STANDS,
CHAIRS,
BED-STEADS

And upholstery of every description.

ALSO

TOYS,
FRAMES,
PICTURES, &c.

The public is invited to call at my storeroom and examine my stock and prices, feeling confident of being able to sell as cheap as any store this side of St. Paul.

THOS. KERKER.

WE GUARANTEE THAT

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER

Who has ever had one of the

CELEBRATED

CHARTER OAK STOVES

WILL CHEERFULLY RECOMMEND IT AS THE MOST

Durable, Practical, Simple & Perfect

COCKING APPARATUS

THEY HAVE EVER USED.

ADAPTED TO ALL LOCALITIES AND *EVERY KIND OF FUEL.*

SOLD BY

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

SAINT LOUIS,

AND BY ALL

LIVE STOVE DEALERS

—LIKE—

FRITZ WOMMER.

City Meat Market.

The best of meats, sausages, poultry &c., constantly kept on hand. Market 2d Street, Chaska.

ANTON ROSSLER, Propr.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the undersigned in the town of Dahlgreen, County of Carver, one black cow, 8 or 9 years of age, with one horn broken off a little. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take the same away.

Dahlgreen, Nov. 15th 1872.

FRED'K. MEYER.

Cutters And Sleighs.

Those in want of an extra good Cutter or Bob-sled should call upon John Blodel at Carver He is manufacturing extensively and sells cheap.

KENNING & BROS.

CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

—:0:—

Manufacturers of Doors, Sash, Fronts, Flooring, Siding and all kinds of mouldings and plaining and sawing done to order.

Also

Carpenters and Builders.

Doors and window frames made to order.

These existing buildings erected, or any work some enumerated above, had better give us a call before going elsewhere. Work done cheap and guaranteed to be of first class quality.

H. J. KENNING & BROS.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

Notices of the Press.

The Bazar is edited with a contribution of taste and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—Boston Traveller.

The Bazar commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressinggowns. But the reading matter of the Bazar is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—N. Y. Evening Post.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1873

Terms:

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year. $4 00

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The five volumes of Harper's Bazar, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."—"The best, Cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

Harper's Weekly.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Weekly is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000 the Weekly is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The Weekly maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Subscriptions.—1873.

TERMS.

Harper's Weekly, one year $4.00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine Weekly, and Bazar to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Sixteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Notice Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated and made executed and delivered by John Jackson and Clara S. Jackson mortgagors on the 8th day of July A. D. 1872 to Charles J. Kindblom mortgagee and duly recorded on the 6th day of August A. D. 1672 at 10 o'clock A. M. in the office of the Register of Deeds of Carver County, Minnesota in Book "G" of mortgages on page 608, mortgaging the following described property situated in Carver County Minnesota, to-wit:

The south east quarter (¼) of section No. Twenty three (23) in township No. one hundred and seventeen (117) of Range No twenty six (26) containing one hundred and sixty [160] acres of land according to Government survey.

Upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of five hundred, seventeen and 18-100 dollars, ($517.-18 100) and no proceedings at law having been had to collect the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statute in such cases made and provided the aforesaid mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of Carver County Minnesota, to the highest bidder for cash on Monday the 30th day of December A. D. 1872 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Chaska in said County to satisfy the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage and the costs and expenses of foreclosure and sale, and also twenty-five dollars [$25], attorneys fees, stipulated in said mortgage to be paid in case of the foreclosure thereof.

Dated Carver, Minn. Nov. 12th 1872.

CHARLES J KINDBLOM, Mortgagee
FRANK WARNER, Att'y for Mortgagee.

H. B Strait. D. L. How. Geo. Du Toit Cashr.

HOW, STRAIT & DU TOIT,

BANKERS,

CARVER .. .. MINN.

Buys and Sells Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Agents for Foreign Passage Tickets.

COLLECTIONS

made at all accessible Points.

—:0:—

REFERENCES.

First National Bank, St. Paul. Third National Bank, Chicago. Ninth National Bank, New York City.

NOTICE.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, CARVER CO. Minn. Dec. 7th 1872.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance to a Resolution adopted by the Board of County Commrs Dec. 6th 1872. Bids will be received by the said Board at the March session next for the sale of part of the County Poor farm, viz West ½ of north east ¼ and south east ¼ of north east qr Sect. 17, Town 115, Range

By order of the Board.

P. WEEGO, Co Auditor.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Fourth Annual Message of President Grant.

A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In transmitting to you my fourth annual message, it is with thankfulness to the Giver of all Good that, as a nation, we have been blessed for the past year with peace at home and abroad, and a general prosperity vouchsafed to but few people. With the exception of the recent devastating fire which swept from earth in a breath, as it were, millions of accumulated wealth, in the city of Boston, there have been no overshadowing calamities within the year to record. It is gratifying to note how, like their fellow citizens of the city of Chicago under similar circumstances a year earlier, the citizens of Boston are rallying under their misfortunes, and there is a prospect that their energy and perseverance will overcome all obstacles and show the same prosperity soon that they would had no disasters fallen upon them. Otherwise we have been free from pestilence, war and calamities which often overtake nations, and, as far as human judgment can penetrate the future, no cause seems to exist to threaten our present peace.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

When Congress adjourned in June last, a question had been raised by Great Britain and was then pending, which for a time seriously imperilled the settlement, by friendly arbitration, of the differences existing between this Government and that of Her Britannic Majesty. That the Treaty of Washington had referred to the Tribunal of Arbitration which had met at Geneva in Switzerland. The arbitrators, however, disposed of the question, which had jeopardized the whole of the treaty and threatened to involve the two nations in the most unhappy relations toward each other in a manner entirely satisfactory to this government and in accordance with the views and the policy which it had maintained. The tribunal which had convened in Geneva in December concluded its laborious session on the 14th day of September last, on which day, having availed itself of the discretionary power given to it by the treaty to award a sum in gross, it made its decision, whereby it awarded the sum of $15,000,000 in gold as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for the satisfaction of all claims referred to its consideration. This decision happily disposes of a long-standing difference between the two governments, and in connection with another award made by the German Emperor, under a reference to him by the same treaty, leaves the government without a shadow upon its friendly relations, which it is my sincere hope may forever remain equally unclouded.

The report of the agent of the United States appointed to attend the Geneva tribunal, accompanied by the protocols of the proceedings of the arbitrators, the arguments of the counsel of both Governments, the award of the tribunal and the opinions given by the several arbitrators, is transmitted herewith. I have caused to be communicated to the heads of the three friendly powers, who complied with the joint request made to them under the treaty, the thanks of this Government for the appointment of arbitrators made by them respectively, and also my thanks to the eminent personages named by them, and my appreciation of the dignity, patience, impartiality and great ability with which they discharged their arduous and high functions.

Her Majesty's government has communicated its appreciation, by Her Majesty, of the ability and indefatigable industry displayed by Mr. Adams, in the arbitration named, on the part of this Government, during the protracted inquiries and discussion of the tribunal. I cordially unite with Her Majesty in this appreciation. It is due to the agent of the United States before the tribunal to record my appreciation of the marked ability, unwearied patience and the prudence and discretion with which he has conducted the very responsible and delicate duties committed to him, as it is also due to the learned and eminent counsel who attended the tribunal on the part of this Government to express my sense of the talent and wisdom which they brought to bear in the argument and the result so happily reached. It will be the province of Congress to provide for the distribution among those who may be entitled to it of their respective shares of the money to be paid.

Although the sum awarded is not payable until a year from the date of the award, it is deemed advisable that no time be lost in making proper examination of the several cases in which indemnification may be due. I consequently recommend the creation of a board of commissioners for the purpose.

THE NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

By the thirty-fourth article of the Treaty of Washington, the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain, in their construction of the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, defining the boundary line between their respective territories, were submitted for arbitration and award to His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, to decide which of these claims was most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of 1846. His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, having been pleased to assume the arbitration, has the earnest thanks of this government and of the people of the United States for the labor, pains and care which he has devoted to the consideration of this long pending difference. I have caused an expression of my thanks to be communicated to His Majesty. Mr. Bancroft, the representative of this government at Berlin, conducted the case, and prepared the statement on the part of the United States with the ability that his past services justified the public in expecting at his hands. As a member of the Cabinet at the date of the treaty which has given rise to the discussion between the two governments, as the Minister of Great Britain when the construction now pronounced unfounded was first advanced, and as the agent and representative of the government, to present the case and receive the award, he has been associated with the question in all of its phases, and in every stage has manifested a patriotic zeal and earnestness in the maintainance of the claim of the United States. He is entitled to much credit for the success which has attended the submission.

After a patient investigation of the case, and of the statements of each party, His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, on the twenty-first day of October last, signed his award in writing, decreeing that the claim of the government of the United States, that the boundary line between the territories of Her Britannic Majesty and the United States should be through the Haro channel, is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty concluded on the 15th of June, 1846, between the agents of Her Brittanic Majesty and of the United States.

Copies of the case presented on behalf of each government and of the statement in reply, of each, and a translation of the award, are transmitted herewith. This award confirms the United States in their claims to the important archipelago of islands lying between the continent and Vancouver's Island, which for twenty-six years, ever since the ratification of the treaty, Great Britain has contested, and leaves us, for the first time in the history of the United States as a nation, without a question of disputed boundary between our boundary and the possessions of Great Britain on this continent. It is my grateful duty to acknowledge the prompt and spontaneous action of Her Majesty's Government in giving effect to the award. In anticipation of any request from this Government, and before the reception in the United States of the award, signed by the Emperor, Her Majesty had given instructions for the removal of her troops which had been stationed there, and for the cessation of all exercise or claim of jurisdiction, so as to leave us in the exclusive possession of the disputed territory. I am grateful to be able to announce that the orders for the removal of the troops have been executed, and the military joint occupation of San Juan has ceased. The islands are now in the exclusive possession of the United States. It now becomes necessary to complete the survey and determination of that portion of the boundary line through the Haro Channel upon which the commission, which determined the remaining part of the line, were unable to agree. I recommend the appointment of a commission to act jointly with one which may be named by Her Majesty for that purpose.

The experience of the difficulties attending the determination of our admitted line of boundary after the occupation of the territory, and its settlement by those owing allegiance to the respective governments, points to the importance of establishing, by natural objects or other monuments, the actual line between the territory acquired by purchase from Russia, and the adjoining possessions of Her Britannic Majesty. The region is now so sparsely occupied that no conflicting interests of individuals or of jurisdiction are likely to interfere to the delay or embarrassment of the actual location of the line. If deferred until population shall enter and occupy the territory, some trivial contest of neighbors may again array the Governments in antagonism. I therefore recommend the appointment of a commission, to act jointly with one that may be appointed on the part of Great Britain, to determine the line between our territory of Alaska and the coterminous possessions of Great Britain.

THE FISHERIES.

In my last annual message I recommended the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the Treaty of Washington of May, 1871, relating to the fisheries, and the other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions, to become operative so soon as the proper legislation should be had on the part of Great Britain and her possessions.

That legislation on the part of Great Britain and its possessions had not then been had, and during the session of Congress a question was raised which for a time raised a doubt whether any action by Congress in the direction indicated would become important, a question which has since been disposed of, and I have received notice that the Imperial Parliament and the Legislature of the provincial government have passed laws to carry the provisions of the treaty on the matters referred into operation. I therefore recommend your early adoption of the legislation in the same direction necessary on the part of this government.

The Joint Commission for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains has organized and entered upon its work. It is desirable that the force be increased, in order that the completion of the survey and determination of the boundary line may be sooner attained. To this end I recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

With France, our earliest ally, Russia, the constant and steady friend of the United States, Germany, with whose government and people we have so many cases of friendship and so many common sympathies, and the other powers of Europe, our relations are maintained on the most friendly terms. Since my last annual message the exchange has been made of the ratifications of a treaty with the Austro-Hungary Empire relating to naturalization; also of a treaty with the German Empire respecting consuls and trade marks; also of a treaty with Sweden and Norway relating to naturalization--all of which treaties have been duly proclaimed.

THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

Congress at its last session having made an appropriation to defray the expenses of Commissioners on the part of the United States to the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg, persons appointed in that character proceeded to their destination, and attended the sessions of the Congress. A report shall in due season be laid before you. This Congress meets at intervals of about three years, and has held its sessions in several of the countries of Europe. I submit to your consideration the propriety of extending an invitation to the Congress to hold its next meeting in the United States. The centennial celebration to be held in 1876 would afford an appropriate occasion for such a meeting.

THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Preparations are making for the International Exposition to be held during next year in Vienna on a scale of very great magnitude. The tendency of these expositions is in the direction of advanced civilization, and the elevation of industry, of labor, and increase of human happiness, as well as of greater intercourse and good will between nations. As this Exposition is to be the first which will have been held in Eastern Europe, it is believed that American inventors and manufacturers will be ready to avail themselves of the opportunity for the presentation of their productions, if encouraged by proper aid and protection. At the last session of Congress authority was given for the appointment of one or more agents to represent this government at the Exposition. The authority thus given has been exercised, but in the absence of any appropriation there is danger that the important benefits which the Exposition offers will in a large degree be lost to the citizens of the United States. I commend the subject strongly to your consideration, and recommend that an adequate appropriation be made for the purpose, to further aid American exhibitors at the Vienna Exposition. I would recommend, in addition to an appropriation of money, that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to fit up two naval vessels to transport between our Atlantic cities and Trieste, or the most convenient port to Vienna and back, their articles for exhibition.

MEXICO AND THE FRONTIER TROUBLES.

Since your last session the President of the Mexican Republic, distinguished by his high character and by his services to his country, has died. His temporary successor has now been elected with great unanimity by the people, a proof of confidence on their part in his patriotism and wisdom, which it is believed will be confirmed by the results of his administration. It is particularly desirable that nothing should be left undone by the governments of either Republics to strengthen their relations as neighbors and friends. It is much to be regretted that many lawless acts continue to disturb the quiet of the settlements on the border of our territory and that of Mexico, and that complaints of wrong to American citizens in various parts of the country. The revolutionary condition in which the neighboring Republic has so long been involved has in some degree contributed to this disturbance. It is to be hoped that, with a more settled rule of order throughout the Republic which may be expected from the present government, the acts of which just complaint is made will cease.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The proceedings of the commission under the convention with Mexico of the 4th of July, 1868, on the subject of claims, have unfortunately been checked by an obstacle, for the removal of which measures have been taken by the Governments which, it is believed, will prove successful.

INVESTIGATION OF TEXAS FRONTIER TROUBLES.

The commissioners appointed pursuant to the joint resolution of Congress, of the 7th of May last, to inquire into the depredations on the Texas frontier, have diligently made investigations in that quarter, and their report on the subject will be communicated to you. Their researches were necessarily incomplete, partly on account of the limited appropriation made by Congress. Mexico, on her part, has appointed a similar commission to investigate these outrages. It is not announced officially, but the press of that country states that the fullest investigation is desired, and that the co-operation of all parties concerned is invited to that end. I therefore recommend that a special appropriation be made at the earliest day practicable, to enable the commissioners on the part of the United States to return to their labors without delay.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

It is with regret that I have again to announce a continuance of the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba. No advance towards a pacification of the discontented portion of the populace has been made, while the insurrection has gained no advantage and exhibits no more of the element of power or the prospect of ultimate success than were exhibited a year ago.

Spain, on the other hand, has not succeeded in its repression, and the parties stand apparently in the same relative attitude which they have occupied for a long time past. This contest has lasted now for more than four years. Were it seen at a distance from our neighborhood we might be indifferent to the results, although humanity could not be unmoved by its incidents, wherever they might occur. They are, however, at our door.

I cannot doubt that the continued maintenance of slavery in Cuba is among the strongest inducements to the continuance of this strife. A terrible wrong is the natural cause of a terrible evil. The abolition of slavery and the introduction of other reforms in the administration of the government in Cuba could not fail to advance the return of peace and order. It is especially to be hoped that the present liberal government of Spain will voluntarily adopt this view. The law of emancipation which was passed more than two years since has remained unexecuted. In the absence of regulations for its enforcement, it was but a feeble step toward emancipation; but it was the recognition of right, and was hailed as such, and exhibited Spain in harmony with the sentiments of humanity and of justice, and in sympathy with other powers of the Christian and civilized world. Within the past few weeks the regulations for carrying out the laws of emancipation have been announced, giving evidence of the sincerity of intention of the present government to carry into effect the law of 1870. I have not failed to urge the consideration of the wisdom, the policy, and the justice of a more effective system for the abolition of the great evil which oppresses a race and continues a bloody and destructive contest close to our border, as well as the expediency and the justice of conceding reforms of which the propriety is not questioned.

Deeply impressed with the conviction that the continuance of slavery is one of the most active causes of the continuation of the unhappy condition in Cuba, I regret to believe that citizens of the United States, or those claiming to be such, are large holders in Cuba of what is there claimed as property, but which is forbidden and denounced by the laws of the United States. They are thus, in defiance of the spirit of our own laws, contributing to the continuance of this distressing and sickening contest. In my last annual message I referred to this subject, and I again recommend such legislation as may be proper to denounce, and if not prevent, at least to discourage American citizens from holding or dealing in slaves.

SPAIN AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

It is gratifying to announce that the ratification of the Convention concluded under the auspices of this government between Spain on the one part, and the allied republics of the Pacific on the other, providing for an armistice, have been arranged. A copy of the instrument is herewith submitted. It is hoped that this may be followed by a permanent peace between the same parties.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The differences which at one time threatened the maintenance of peace between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, it is hoped are on the way to a satisfactory adjustment. With those states, as with the Republics of Central and South America, we continue to maintain the most friendly relations. It is with regret, however, I announce that the government of Venezuela has made no further payments on account of the awards made under the convention of the 25th of April, 1866. That republic is understood to be now almost, if not quite, tranquilized. It is hoped, therefore, that it will lose no time in providing for the unpaid balances of its debts to the United States, which, having originated in injuries to its citizens by the Venezuelan authorities, and having been acknowledged pursuant to a treaty in the most solemn form known among nations, would seem to deserve a preference over debts of a different origin, and contracted in a different manner. This subject is again recommended to the attention of Congress for such action as may be deemed proper.

RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

Our treaty relations with Japan remain unchanged. An imposing Embassy from that interesting and progressive nation visited this country during the year that is passing, but being unprovided with powers for the signing of a convention in this country, no conclusion in that direction was reached. It is hoped, however, that the interchange of opinion which took place during their stay in this country has led to a mutual appreciation of the interests which may be promised when the revision of the existing treaty shall be undertaken.

In this connection I renew my recommendation of one year ago, that, to give importance and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further aid in maintaining the good opinion of those people, and to secure to the United States a share of the commerce destined to flow between the two great nations and the balance of the commercial world, an appropriation be made to support at least four American youths in each of these countries, to serve as a part of the official family of our Ministers there. Our representatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representatives of Great Britain or some other powers. As now situated our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon natives of those countries who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of employes in foreign business houses, or the interpreters to other foreign Ministers.

THE TERRITORIES.

I renew the recommendation made on a previous occasion, of the transfer to the Department of the Interior, to which they seem more appropriately to belong, all the powers and duties in relation to the territories with which the Department of State is now charged by law or by custom.

RELIEF OF DISTRESSED CITIZENS.

Congress, from the beginning of the government, has wisely made provisions for the relief of distressed seamen in foreign countries. No similar provision, however, has hitherto been made for the relief of citizens in distress abroad other than seamen. It is understood to be customary with other governments to authorize consuls to extend such relief to their citizens or subjects in certain cases. A similar authority, and an appropriation to carry it into effect, are recommended in the case of citizens of the United States destitute or sick under such circumstances. It is well known that such citizens resort to foreign countries in great numbers. Though most of them are able to bear the expenses incident to locomotion, there are some who, through accident or otherwise, become penniless, and have no friends at home able to succor them. Persons in this situation must either perish, cast themselves upon the charity of foreigners, or be relieved at the private charge of our own citizens, who usually, even with the most benevolent dispositions, have nothing to spare for such purposes. Should the authority and appropriation asked for be allowed, care will be taken to carry the laudable use of Congress into effect, and that it shall not be unnecessarily or unworthily bestowed.

RECEIPTS.

The moneys received and carried into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1872, were:

From customs	$216,370,286 93
From sales of public lands	2,575,714 18
From internal revenue	130,642,177 72
From tax on national bank circulation, etc	6,523,396 39
From Pacific railroad companies	749,861 87
From customs, fines, etc	1,136,442 34
From fees, consular, patent land, etc	2,284,095 92
From miscellaneous sources	44,122,254 71
Total ordinary receipts	$364,694,229 91
From premium on sales of coin	9,412,639 65
Total net receipts	$374,106,867 56
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1871	109,935,705 59
Including $18,228 35 received from unavailable funds.	
Net total available cash	$484,042,573 15

EXPENDITURES.

The net expenditures by warrants during the same period were as follows:

For civil expenses	$ 16,189,079 70
For foreign interests	18,409,369 14
Indians	7,065,728 82
Pensions	28,533,402 76
For military establishments, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements and arsenals	35,372,157 20
For naval establishments, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy yard	21,249,809 99
For miscellaneous civil expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses and collecting the revenues	42,958,329 08
Interest on the public debt	117,357,839 72
Total, inclusive of principal on public debt	270,559,695 91
For premium on bonds purchased	4,958,166 76
For redemption of the public debt	99,960,253 54
Total	106,978,520 30
Total net disbursements	377,478,216 21
Balance in the treasury June 30th, 1872	18,564 356 94
Total	$484,042,574 15

PUBLIC DEBT.

From the foregoing statement it appears that the net reduction of the principal of the debt during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was $99,960,253.54.

The source of the reduction is as follows:

Net ordinary receipts during the year	$364,694,229.91
Net ordinary expenditures, including interest on public debt	270,559,695.91
Total	$ 94,134,534.00
Add amount of receipts from the premium on the sales of gold in excess of the premium paid on bonds purchased	$2,454,470.89
Add amount of the reduction of the cash balance at the close of the year, accompanied with sale at the commencement of the year	3,371,348.65
Total	$99,960,253.54

This statement treats solely of the principal of the public debt. By the monthly statement of the public debt, which adds together the principal and interest due and unpaid, and interest accrued to date due, and deducts the cash in the Treasury as recorded on day of publication, the reduction was $100,544,491 28.

The source of this reduction is as follows:

Reduction in principal account	$ 99,960,253 54
Reduction in unpaid interest account	3,330,752 96
Total	$103,290,956 50
Reduction in cash on hand	2,746,465 22
Total	$100,544,491 28

On the basis of the last table the statements show a reduction of the public debt from the 1st of March, 1869, to the present time as follows:

From March 1st, 1869, to March 1st, 1870	$ 87,134,782 84
From March 1st, 1870, to March 1st, 1871	117,619,630 25
From March 1st, 1871, to March 1st, 1872	94,895,348 94
From March 1st, 1872, to November 1st, 1872, 8 months	64,047,237 84
Total	$363,696,999 78

With the great reduction of taxation by the acts of Congress at its last session, the expenditure of the Government in collecting the revenue will be much reduced for the next fiscal year. It is very doubtful, however, whether any further reduction of so vexatious a burden upon any people will be practicable for the present. At all events, as a measure of justice to the holders of the nation's certificate of indebtedness, I would recommend that no more legislation be had upon this subject, unless it be to correct errors of omission or commission in the present laws, until sufficient time has elapsed to prove that it can be done and still leave sufficient revenue to meet the current expenses of the Government, pay the interest on the public debt and provide for the sinking fund established by law. The preservation of our national credit is of greater importance. Next in importance to this comes a solemn duty to provide a national currency of fixed unvarying value as compared with gold, and as soon as practical, having due regard for the interests of the debtor class and the vicissitudes of commerce, and convertible into gold at par.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War shows the expenditures of the War Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, to be $35,799,991.82, and for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1872, to be $35,372,157.20, showing a reduction in favor of the last fiscal year of $427,834.62. Estimates for military appropriations for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, are $33,801,378.78. The estimates of the chief of engineers are submitted separately for fortifications and river and harbor improvements, and for public buildings and grounds, and the Washington aqueduct. The affairs of the freedmen's bureau have all been transferred to the War Department, and regulations have been put into execution for the speedy payment of bounty pay, &c., due to colored soldiers properly coming under that bureau. All war accounts for money and property prior to 1871 have been examined and transmitted to the Treasury for final settlement. During the fiscal year there has been paid for transportation on railroads $130,000, of which $80,851 was over the Pacific railroads. For transportation by water, $6,263,752, and by stage $1,897,584, and for the purchase of transportation of animals, wagons, hire of teamsters, &c., $92,165,064. About $370,000 have been collected from Southern railroads during the year, leaving about $4,000,000 still due.

The Quartermaster has examined and transmitted to the accounting officer for settlement $36,717,292 of claims by loyal citizens for Quartermaster's stores taken during the war. Subsisting supplies to the amount of $8,904,812 have been issued to Indians. The annual average mean strength of the army was 24,210 white and 2,494 colored soldiers. The total deaths for the year reported were 367 white and 54 colored. The distribution of the medical and surgical history of the war is yet to be ordered by Congress.

There exists an absolute necessity for a medical corps of the full number established by the act of Congress of July 28th, 1866, there being now fifty-nine vacancies, and the number of successful candidates rarely exceeds eight or ten in one year.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The river and harbor improvements have been carried on with energy and economy. Though many are only partially completed, the results have saved to commerce many times the amount expended. The increase of commerce, with greater depth of channels, greater security in navigation, and the saving of time, adds much to the wealth of the country, and increases the resources of the government.

The bridge across the Mississippi River at Rock Island has been completed, and the proper site has been determined upon for the bridge at La Crosse.

The able and exhaustive report made by the commission appointed to investigate the Sutro Tunnel has been transmitted to Congress.

THE SIGNAL OFFICE.

The observations and reports of the Signal Office have been continued. Stations have been maintained at each of the principal lake, seaport and river cities. Ten additional stations have been established in the United States, and arrangements made for exchange of reports with Canada, and a similar exchange of observations is contemplated with the West India Islands.

REFORM IN THE MILITARY SERVICE.

The favorable attention of Congress is invited to the following recommendations of the Secretary of War: A discontinuance of the appointment of extra Lieutenants to serve as adjutants and quartermasters; the adoption of a code providing specific penalties for well defined offenses, so that the inequality of sentences adjudged by Court Martials be adjusted; the consolidation of accounts, under which expenditures are made, as a measure of economy; a reappropriation of the money for the construction of a depot at San Antonio, the title to the site being now perfected; a special act placing the cemetery at the city of Mexico on the same basis as other national cemeteries; authority to purchase sites for military posts in Texas; the appointment of commissary sergeants from non-commissioned officers as a measure for securing the better care and protection of supplies; an appropriation for the catalogue table of the anatomical section of the army medical museum; a re-appropriation of the amount for the manufacture of breech-loading arms, should the selection be so delayed by the board of officers as to leave the former appropriations unexpended at the close of the fiscal year; the sale of such arsenals east of the Mississippi as can be spared, and the proceeds applied to the establishment of one large arsenal of construction and repair upon the Atlantic coast, and the purchase of a suitable site for a proving and experimental ground for heavy ordnance; the abrogation of laws which deprive inventors in the United States service from deriving any benefit from their invention; the repeal of the law prohibiting promotions in staff corps; a continuance of work on the coast defences; the repeal of the seventh section of the act of July 13th, 1866, taking from engineer soldiers the per diem granted to other troops; a limitation of time for the presentation of subsistence supplies under the act of July 4th, 1864; and a modification in the mode of the selection of cadets for the military academy, in order to enhance the usefulness of the academy, which is impaired by reason of the large amount of time necessarily expended in giving new cadets a thorough knowledge of the more elementary branches of learning, which they should acquire before entering the academy; also an appropriation for philosophical apparatus and an increase in the number and the pay of the military academy band.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The attention of Congress will be called, during its present session, to various enterprises for the more certain and cheap transportation of the constantly increasing surplus of western and southern products to the Atlantic seaboard. The subject is one that will force itself upon the legislative branch of the government sooner or later, and I suggest, therefore, that immediate steps be taken to gain all available information, to insure just and equitable legislation.

WATER CONNECTION.

The route to connect the Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic at Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., by water, by way of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers and canals, and slack water navigation to the Savannah and Ocmulgee rivers, has been surveyed and a report made by an accomplished engineer officer of the army. Second and third new routes will be proposed for the consideration of Congress, namely, by an extension of the Kanawha and James Rivers Canal to the Ohio, and by an extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. I am not prepared to recommend Government aid to these or other enterprises, until it is clearly shown that they are not only of national interest, but that, when completed, they will be of a value commensurate with their cost.

That production increases more rapidly than the means of transportation to our country, has been demonstrated by past experience. That the unprecedented growth in population and projects of the whole country will require additional facilities and cheaper means for the more bulky articles of commerce to reach tidewater, and a market will be demanded in the near future, is equally demonstrable. I would therefore suggest that either a committee or a commission be authorized to consider this whole question and report to Congress, at some future day, for its better guidance in legislating on the important question.

THE RAILROADS.

The railroads of the country have been rapidly extended during the last few years, to meet the growing demands of producers, and reflect much credit upon capitalists and the managers engaged in their construction.

In addition to these, a project to facilitate commerce by building a ship canal around the Niagara Falls on the United States side, which has been agitated for many years, will, no doubt, be called to your attention in this session, as looking to the great future of the country and the increasing demands of commerce.

It might be well, while on this subject, not only to have examined and reported upon the various practicable routes for connecting the Mississippi with tidewater on the Atlantic, but the feasibility of an almost continuous land-locked navigation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. Such a route along our coast would be of great value at all times, and of inestimable value in case of a foreign war. Nature has provided the greater part of this route, and the obstacles to be overcome are easily within the skill of the engineer. I have not alluded to this subject with the view of having any further expenditure of public money at this time than may be necessary to procure and place all necessary information before Congress in an authentic form, to enable it hereafter, if deemed practicable and worthy, to legislate on the subject without delay.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith accompanying, explains fully the condition of that branch of the public service, its wants and deficiencies, expenses incurred during the past year, and appropriations for the same. It also gives a complete history of the services of the navy for the past year. In addition to its regular service. It is evident that unless steps are taken to preserve our navy, that in a very few years the United States will be the weakest nation upon the ocean of all great nations. With an energetic progressive business people like ours, penetrating and forming business relations with every part of the known world, a navy strong enough to command the respect of our flag abroad is necessary for the full protection of their rights. I recommend the careful consideration by Congress of the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Navy.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster General furnishes a full and satisfactory exhibit of operations of the Post Office Department during the year. The ordinary revenues of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1872, amounted to $21,915,426.37, and the expenditures $26,658,192.31. Compared with the previous fiscal year the increase of revenue was $1,877,833.95, or 9.37 per cent., and the increase of expenditures $2,268,088.23, or 9.29 per cent. Adding to the ordinary revenues the annual appropriation of $700,000 for free matter, and the amounts paid to the subsidies on mail steamship lines from special appropriations, the deficiency paid out of the general treasury was $3,317,765.94, an excess of $389,707.28 over the deficiency for the year 1871. Other interesting statistical information relating to our rapidly extending postal service is furnished in this report. The total length of railroad mail routes on the 30th of June, 1872, was 57,911 miles, 8,077 additional miles of such service having been put into operation during the year. Eight new lines of railway post offices have been established, with an aggregate length of 2,909 miles. The number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries was 24,362,500, an increase of 4,066,502, or twenty per cent. over the number in 1871; and the postage thereon amounts to $1,871,257.25.

The total weight of the mails exchanged with European countries exceeded 820 tons. The cost of the United States trans-Atlantic mail steamship service was $220,301.70. The total cost of the United States ocean steamship service, including the amounts paid to the subsidized lines of mail steamers, was $1,027,020.97.

The following are the only steamship lines now receiving subsidies for mail service under special acts of Congress: The Pacific Mail Steamship Company receive $500,000 per annum for carrying a monthly mail between San Francisco, Japan and China, which will be increased to $1,000,000 per annum, and a semi-monthly mail on and after October 1st; the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company receive $150,000 per annum for carrying a monthly mail between New York and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company receive $75,000 per annum for carrying a monthly mail between San Francisco and Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands; making the total amount of mail steamship subsidies at present $725,000 per year. Our postal communications with all parts of the civilized world have been placed upon a most advantageous footing by the improved postal conventions and arrangements recently concluded with the leading commercial countries of Europe and America; and the gratifying statement is made, that with the conclusion of a satisfactory convention with France, the details of which have been definitely agreed upon by the head of the French Postal Department, subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance, little remains to be accomplished by treaty for some time to come in respect to a reduction of rates or improved facilities of postal intercourse.

Your favorable consideration is respectfully invited to the recommendations made by the Postmaster General for an increase of service from monthly to semi-monthly trips on the mail steamship route to Brazil; for a subsidy, in view of the establishment of an American line of mail steamers between San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia; for the establishment of savings banks, and for the increase of the salaries of the heads of bureaus.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

I have heretofore recommended the abolition of the franking privilege, and see no reason now for changing my views on that subject. It not having been favorably regarded by Congress, however, I now suggest a modification of that privilege, to correct its glaring and costly abuses.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

I recommend, also, the appointment of a committee or commission to take into consideration the best method equitable to private corporations who have invested their time and capital in the establishment of telegraph lines, of acquiring the title to all the telegraph lines now in operation, and of connecting this service with the postal service of the nation. It is not probable that this subject could receive the proper consideration during the limits of a short session of Congress, but it may be initiated, so that further action may be fair to the government and to the private parties concerned.

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

There are but three lines of ocean steamers, namely, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, between San Francisco, China and Japan, with provision made for semi-monthly service after October 1st, 1873; the United States and Brazil line, monthly, and the California, New Zealand and Australian line, monthly, plying between the United States and foreign ports, and owned and operated under our flag. I earnestly recommend that such liberal contracts for carrying the mails be authorized with these lines, as will insure their continuance, if the expediency of extending the aid of the government to the lines of steamers which hitherto have not received it should be deemed worthy of the consideration of Congress. Political and commercial objects make it advisable to bestow such aid on a line under our flag between Panama and Western and South American parts. By these means much trade now diverted to other countries might be brought to us, to the mutual advantage of this country and those lying in that quarter of the continent of America.

OUR OCEAN COMMERCE.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows an alarming falling off in the carrying trade for the last ten or twelve years, and even for the past year. I do not believe that the public treasure can be better expended in the interest of the whole people than in trying to recover this trade. An expenditure of $5,000,000 per year for the next five years, if it would restore to us our proportion of the carrying trade of the world, would be profitably expended. The price of labor in Europe has so much advanced within the last few years that the cost of building and operating ocean steamers in the United States is not so much greater than in Europe, and I believe the time has arrived for Congress to take this subject into serious consideration.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Detailed statements of the disbursements through the Department of Justice will be furnished by the report of the Attorney General, and though these have been somewhat increased by the recent acts of Congress to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several states of the Union, and to enforce the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the amendments thereto, I cannot question the necessity and salutary effect of these enactments. Reckless and lawless men, I regret to say, have associated themselves together in some localities to deprive other citizens of the right guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States, and to that end have committed deeds of violence. But the apprehension and punishment of many of these persons have tended greatly to the repression of such disorder. I do not doubt that a great majority of the people in all parts of the country favor a full enjoyment by all classes of persons, of these rights, to which they are entitled under the Constitution and the laws, and to invoke the aid and influence of all good citizens to prevent organizations whose objects are by unlawful means to interfere with these rights. I look with confidence to the time, not far distant, when the obvious advantages of good order and peace will induce an abandonment of all combinations prohibited by the acts referred to, and when it will be unnecessary to carry on prosecutions or inflict punishment to protect citizens from the lawless doings of such combinations. Applications have been made to me for the pardon of persons convicted of a violation of said acts, upon the ground that clemency in such cases would tend to tranquilize the public mind; and to test the virtue of that policy I am disposed, as far as my sense of justice will permit, to give to these applications a favorable consideration, but any action thereon is not to be construed as indicating any change in my determination to enforce with vigor such acts so long as the conspiracies and combinations therein named disturb the peace of the country. It is much to be regretted, and is regretted by no one more than myself, that a necessity has ever existed to execute the enforcement act. No one can desire more than I that the necessity of applying it may never again be demanded.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary of the Interior reports satisfactory improvement and progression in each of the several bureaus under the control of the Interior Department. They are all in excellent condition. The work, which in some of them for years has been in arrears, has been brought down to a present date, and in all the current business has been promptly discharged.

THE INDIANS.

The policy which was adopted at the beginning of the administration with regard to the management of the Indians, has been as successful as its most ardent friends anticipated. Within so short a time it has reduced the expenses of their management, decreased their forages on the white settlements, tended to give the largest opportunity to the extension of the great railways through the public domain, and pushing of settlements into more remote districts of the country and at the same time improve the condition of the Indians. The policy will be maintained without any change, excepting such as further experience may show to be necessary to render it more efficient.

The subject of converting the so-called Indian Territory, south of Kansas, into a home for the Indian, and erecting therein a territorial form of government, is one of great importance as a complement of the existing Indian policy. The question of removal to the territory has within the past year been presented to many of the tribes resident upon other and less desirable portions of the public domain, and has generally been received by them with favor.

As a preliminary step to the organization of such a territory it will be necessary to confine the Indians now resident therein to farms of proper size, which should be secured to them in fee, the residue to be used for the settlement of other friendly Indians. Efforts will be made in the immediate future to induce the removal of as many peaceably disposed Indians only to the Indian Territory as can be settled properly, without disturbing the harmony of those already there. There is no other location now available where a people, who are endeavoring to acquire a knowledge of pastoral and agricultural pursuits, can be as well accommodated as upon the unoccupied lands in the Indian Territory.

A territorial government should, however, protect the Indians from the inroads of whites for a term of years, until they have become sufficiently advanced in the arts of civilization to guard their own rights, and from the disposal of the lands held by them for the same period.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

During the last fiscal year there were disposed of out of public lands 11,864,975 acres, a quantity greater by 1,030,270 acres than was disposed of the previous year. Of this amount 1,370,320 acres were sold for cash; 389,460 acres located with military warrants; 4,671,332 acres taken for homesteads; 639,618 acres located with college scrip; 3,554,887 acres granted to railroads; 465,347 acres granted to wagon roads; 714,255 acres given to states as swamp land, and 5,670 acres located by Indian scrip. The cash receipts from all sources in the land office amounted to $3,218,100. During the same period, 22,016,608 acres of the public lands were surveyed, which, added to the quantity before surveyed, amounted to 583,364,780 acres, leaving 1,257,633,628 acres of the public lands still unsurveyed.

The reports from the subordinates of the land office contain interesting information in regard to their respective districts. They uniformly mention the fruitfulness of the soil during the past season, and the increased yield of all kinds of produce. Even in those states and territories where mining is the principal business, agricultural products have exceeded the local demand, and liberal shipments have been made to distant points.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

During the year ending Sept. 30th, 1872, there were issued from the Patent Office, 1,362 patents, 223 extensions, 556 certificates and registers of trade marks. During the same time 19,587 applications for patents including re-issues and designs, have been received and 3,100 caveats filed; and the fees received during the same period amount to $700,095.86, and total expenditures to $623,553.99, making the net receipts over expenditures, $77,760.56.

Since 1836, 200,000 applications for patents have been filed, and about 133,000 patents issued—the offices being conducted under the same laws and general organization as were adopted at the original inauguration, when only from 100 to 500 applications were made per annum. The Commissioner shows that the office has outgrown the original plan, and that a new organization has become necessary. This subject was presented to Congress in a special communication in February last, with my approval and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and the suggestions contained in said communication were embraced in the bill that was reported to the House by the Committee on Patents at the last session. The subject of the reorganization of the Patent Office, as contemplated by the bill referred to, is of such importance to the industrial interests of the country, that I recommend it to the attention of Congress. The Commissioner also treats the subject of the separation of the Patent Office from the Department of the Interior. This subject is also embraced in the bill heretofore referred to.

The Commissioner complains of the want of room for the model gallery, and for the working force and necessary files of the office. It is impossible to transact the business of the office properly without more room in which to arrange files and drawings, that must be consulted hourly in the transaction of the business of the whole patent office. A building will soon be needed, if it is not already, for the accommodation of the business of the patent office.

PENSIONS.

The amount paid for pensions in the last fiscal year was $30,169,340, an amount larger by 3,708,434 than was paid during the preceding year. Of this amount $2,313,409 were paid under the act of Congress of February 17th, 1871, to the survivors of the war of 1812. The annual increase of pensions by the legislation of Congress has more than kept pace with the natural losses from the rolls. The act of Congress of June 8th, 1872, has added an estimated amount of $750,000 per annum to the rolls, without increasing the numbers of pensioners. We cannot, therefore, look for any substantial decrease in the expenditures of this department for some time to come, or so long as Congress continues to change the dates of pensions. The whole number of soldiers enlisted in the war of the rebellion was 2,688,523. The total number of claims for invalid pensions is 176,000, being but six per cent. of the whole number of enlisted men. The total number of claims on hand at the beginning of the year was 91,689; the number received during the year 26,574, the number disposed of 39,178, making a net gain of 1261. The number of claims now on file is 79,085.

On the 30th of June, 1872, there were on the rolls the names of 95,405 invalid military pensioners, and 113,518 widows, orphans and dependent relatives, making a total of 208,923 army pensioners. At the same time there were on the rolls the names of 1,449 navy pensioners, and 1,730 widows, orphans and dependent relatives, making the whole number of naval pensioners 3,179. There have been received since the passage of the act to provide pensions for the survivors of the war of 1812, 36,551 applications prior to June 30th, 1872. Of these there were allowed during the last fiscal year 20,126 claims; 4,845 were rejected during the year, leaving 11,580 claims pending. The number of pensions of all classes granted during the last fiscal year was 33,838. During that period there dropped from the rolls for various causes, 914 names, leaving a grand total of 232,229 pensions on the rolls on the 30th of June, 1872. It is thought that the claims for pensions on account of the war of 1812 will be disposed of by the 1st of May, 1873. It is estimated that $3,048,000 will be required for the pension service during the next fiscal year.

THE CENSUS.

The ninth census is almost completed. Its completion is a subject of congratulation, inasmuch as the use to be made of the statistics contained depends very greatly on the promptitude of publication. The Secretary of the Interior recommends that a census be taken in 1875, which recommendation should receive the ready attention of Congress. The interval at present established by the federal census is so long that the information obtained at the decimal periods, as to the material condition, wants and resources of the nation, is of little practical value after the expiration of the first half of that period. It would probably obviate the constitutional provision regarding the decimal census, if a census taken in 1875 should be divested of all political character, and no apportionment of Congressional representation be made under it. Such census, coming, as it would, in the last year of the first century of our national existence, would furnish a noble monument of the progress of the United States during that century.

EDUCATION.

The rapidly increasing interest in education is a most encouraging feature in the current history of the country, and it is no doubt true that this is due in a great measure to the efforts of the bureau of education. That office is continually receiving evidences, which abundantly prove its efficiency, from the various institutions of learning and educators of all kinds throughout the country.

The report of the Commissioner contains a vast amount of educational details of great interest. The bill now pending before Congress, providing for the appropriation of [illegible] part of the proceeds of the sales of public lands for educational purposes, to aid the states in the general education of their rising generations, is a measure of such great importance to our real progress, and is so unanimously approved by the leading friends of education, that I commend it to the favorable attention of Congress.

TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS.

Affairs in the territories are generally satisfactory. The energy and business capacities of the pioneers who are settling up the vast domains not yet incorporated into states are keeping pace, in internal improvement and civil government, with the older communities. In but one of them, Utah, is the condition of affairs unsatisfactory, except so far as the quiet of the citizen may be disturbed by real or imaginary danger of Indian hostilities. It has seemed to be the policy of the legislature of Utah to evade all responsibility to the government of the United States, and even to hold a position in hostility to it.

I recommend the careful revision of the present laws of the territory by Congress, and the enactment of such a law as the one proposed in Congress at its last session, for instance, or something similar to it, as will secure peace, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the ultimate extinguishment of polygamy.

Since the establishment of a territorial government for the District of Columbia, the improvement of the condition of the city of Washington and surroundings, and the increased prosperity of the citizens, is observable to the most casual visitor. The nation being a large owner of property in that city, should bear with the citizens of the District its just share of the expenses of these improvements. I recommend, therefore, an appropriation to reimburse the citizens for the work done by them along and in front of the public grounds during the past year, and liberal appropriations, in order that the improvement and embellishments of the public buildings and grounds may keep pace with the improvements made by the territorial authorities.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives a very full and interesting account of the several divisions of the department—the horticultural, agricultural, statistical, entomological and chemical—and the benefits conferred by each upon the agricultural interests of the country. The whole report is a complete history in total of the workings of that Department in all its branches, showing the manner in which the farmer, merchant, and miner is informed, and the extent to which he is aided in his pursuit. The Commissioner makes the recommendation that measures be taken by Congress to protect and induce the planting of forests, and recommends that no part of the public lands be disposed of without the condition that one-tenth of it be reserved in timber where it exists, and where it does not exist inducements be offered for planting it.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

In accordance with the terms of an act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1871, providing for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of American independence, a commission has been organized, consisting of two members from each of the states and territories. The Commission has held two sessions and made satisfactory progress in organization and initiatory steps necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act, and for executing the provisions, also, of the act of June 1, 1872, creating a Centennial Board of Finance. A preliminary report of progress has been received from the President of the Commission, and is herewith transmitted. It will be the duty of the Commission at your coming session to transmit a copy of the progress made, and to lay before you the details relating to the exhibition of arts, products and manufactures which by the terms of the act is to be held under the auspices of the government of the United States in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1876. This celebration will be looked forward to by American citizens with great interest, as marking a century of greater progress and prosperity than is recorded in the history of any other nation, and subserving a further good purpose in bringing together on our soil the people of all the commercial nations of the earth in a manner calculated to insure international good feeling.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

An earnest desire has been felt to correct abuses which have grown up in the civil service of the country through the defective method of making appointments to offices which have been regarded too much as a reward for political services. Under authority of Congress rules have been established to regulate the terms of office, and the mode of appointment. It cannot be expected that any system of rules can be entirely effective, and prove a perfect remedy for the existing evils till they have been thoroughly tested by actual practice, and amended according to the requirements of the service.

During my term of office it shall be my best endeavor to so apply the rules as to secure the greatest possible reform in the civil service of the government. But it will require the direct action of Congress to render the enforcement of the system binding upon my successors, and I hope that the experience of the past year, together with appropriate legislation of Congress, may reach a satisfactory solution of this question, and secure to the public service for all time a practical method of obtaining faithful and efficient officers and employes.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 2, 1872.

Poison of Scorpions.

When Major Noah, an ancient editor of New York, was Consul of this government at Tunis, he collected many interesting facts in Natural History. Desirous of ascertaining just how far a scorpion could be trusted in a gentleman's bed, where they often secrete themselves in that part of Africa, he relates the following experiment:

A fully grown scorpion was placed in a box with a glass cover, into which were also introduced two mice. Through the top the spectator saw what at once transpired. The scorpion struck one of the mice several times with its sting. The little victim appeared intensely agonized immediately, and died instantly. The other mouse evidently was in mortal fear, but suffered no harm, which led to the conclusion that some hours are required for the secretion of venom before the reptile is in a condition to inflict another blow.

The poison is seldom fatal to men, although the wound is painful.

Paragraphs.

The wife of Carl Formes was the first lady graduate of the medical faculty of Vienna.

A brother of Anton Probst, the celebrated murderer, is an inmate of the poor-house at Peoria.

Mr. John Biglin, the oarsman, has engaged to make up a boat crew among the students at Dartmouth.

Longfellow has been presented with the inkstand of Coleridge, the English poet.

Wm B. Astor, of New York, has given to St. Luke's Hospital, in that city, $20,000.

Chappaqua is now the property of Miss Ida Greeley, under the will of her mother.

Tom Taylor, the dramatist, has been retired from the civil service of England on a pension of £650.

Alexandre Dumas, Jr., has interdicted for the next ten years, all theaters from playing his father's pieces.

The Washington Chronicle says that Messrs. Donn Piatt and George Alfred Townsend are to start a new daily paper in that city this week.

It has been said of the Rev. H. W. Beecher that he has "wasted voice enough to make two thunder storms," by talking so loud.

Mr. Eisenbeck, late of the Fabbri Opera Troupe, has been appointed reader in a synagogue, at San Francisco, at a salary of $3,000 a year.

Arthur Fullerton, of Greslen, England, wants to be one of seven to erect a costly monument to Timon of Athens.

The revolving breech-loading rifle adopted by the Prussian Government was invented by Col. John C. Milier, Danville, Ky.

A. E. Long, carried down by the Boston fire, has settled all liabilities, and been restored to membership at the Stock Exchange.

Rogers, the defaulting cashier of the Gold Bank of New York, was a General during the war, and served on General Slocum's staff.

E. L. Todd, absconding telegraph operator, returned to his home at Gardiner, Johnson county, Ky., and there murdered his young wife.

The death of Mr. Joseph Lamb, of Hawkins county, Tenn., is announced. This Lamb was aged 110 years, and as Charles once said of himself—was "old enough to be a sheep."

Mr. Charles Kent, in the latest of the books on Dickens, says that, during his reading tour of less than five months in this country, the novelist netted upwards of $225,000.

Lieutenant Fred. D. Grant, eldest son of the President, is ordered to join his regiment in Texas. His marriage to Miss Wright is announced to take place in March.

Mr. "Jo Rock and pardner" struck a $3,200 nugget on Yellow Creek, Rio de la Plumas, California, and divided it with an ax, and started immediately for a trip to Italy.

Hon. John Allison, Register of the Treasury, has been defrauded by a partner he had in the tannery business, near Boston, who has absconded with $11,000 belonging to the concern.

Prof. Carl Vogt, the great Swiss naturalist, will soon visit the United States. The people who are bothered by Tyndall will be driven utterly mad by Voght.

Congressional Summary.

SENATE.—The Senate met at noon, December 2, the Vice-President in the chair, and all leading Senators present. A number of bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Sumner, as follows: Whereas, National unity and good-will among fellow citizens can be assured only through the oblivion of past differences, and it is contrary to the usage of civilized nations to perpetuate the memory of civil war, therefore be it enacted, &c., That the names of battles with fellow-citizens shall not be continued in the army register or placed on the regimental colors of the United States. The credentials of General Matchin, senior, to succeed Gerritt Davis, of Kentucky, and Mr. Morrill, from Vermont, were presented. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the relief of sufferers by the Boston fire. This bill is similar to the bill for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill granting a pension of $1,200 a year to the widow of Gen. Meade. A message was received from the House announcing the adoption of a concurrent resolution in regard to the death of Horace Greeley. Mr. Fenton moved immediate consideration, and it was unanimously agreed to. The President's message was then received and read by the Clerk.

HOUSE.—The House was called to order by Speaker Blaine. The following new members were sworn in: Jas. H. Hawley, of Conn.; Constantine C. Esty, of Mass.; O. T. Dodds, of Ohio, and Erasmus W. Beck, of Georgia. Mr. Banks offered his resignation as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but the House, by a vote of 76 to 59, refused to accept it. Speaker Blaine then called Mr. Cox, of New York, to the chair as Speaker *pro tem*, and took the floor to offer the following resolution: "Whereas, accusations have been made in the public press, founded on the alleged letters of Oakes Ames, a Representative from Massachusetts, and upon the affidavit of Henry McComb, a citizen of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, to the effect that members of the House were bribed by Oakes Ames to perform certain legislative acts for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company by presents of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, or by presents of a valuable character derived therefrom; therefore, resolved, that a special committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker *pro tempore*, whose duty it shall be to investigate and ascertain whether any member of this house was bribed by Oakes Ames, or any person or corporation, in any matter touching his legislative duty, and that the committee be authorized to send for persons and papers. Mr. Blaine said he had requested Mr. Cox to appoint a majority of Democrats on the committee, and made a few remarks challenging investigation. The resolution was adopted with a few negative votes on the Democratic side, and Mr. Cox, as speaker *pro tem*, appointed as the select committee Messrs. Poland, Banks, Beck, Niblack and McCrary. Mr. Dawes offered a resolution of regret at the death of Mr. Greeley, which was adopted. The message was then read and the House soon after adjourned.

The Monkey and the Parrot.

The natural history editor of the Lexington (Ky.) Press tells this: "A lady residing in a city not a hundred miles from Lexington is the possessor of two pets—a monkey and a parrot—who are by no means congenial friends; in fact, Mrs. C. was in the habit of locking up the monkey whenever she left the house, for fear of his belligerent qualities. One evening, alas! she neglected to do so, and the monkey coming in found the parrot ready for a fight, and a very desperate one ensued. The monkey ruthlessly pulled out every feather of the unfortunate parrot, and broke up the mantel ornaments, and smashed things generally. When Mrs. C. returned she found the monkey chattering on the mantlepiece, and out crept the parrot, looking deeply injured, and greeted her with: 'We've had a hell of a time.' The appropriateness of the remark caused a shout of laughter."

The mesquit gum of Western Texas is almost identical with gum arabic, and during the past year has become an article of export, some 12,000 pounds having been gathered in Bexar county, and as much more between that and the coast.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Improvisations.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

What if we lose the seasons
That seem of our happiest choice,
That life is taller of reasons
To sorrow than rejoice,
That time is richer in treasons,
And hope has a faltering voice?

The dreams wherewith we were dowered
Were gifts of an ignorant brain;
The truth has at last overpowered
The visions we clung to in vain:
But who would resist, as a coward,
The knowledge that cometh from pain?

For the love, as a flower of the meadow,
The love that stands firm as a tree,
For the stars that have vanished in shadow,
The daylight, enduring and free,
For a dream of the dim El Dorado,
A world for I ... have we!

Harper's Magazine.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Cooking Beans—Cheap Boarding.

A railroad builder in this state, who employs many laboring men, recently informed us that he had long given special attention to discover the most economical materials for food, and had found that beans well cooked, went further, and saved expenses better, than anything else. But as with other food, a great deal depends on good cooking, for if the work is badly performed, large quantities will be rejected and wasted; and less will be consumed of this, and more of other food. Our informant, who is an eastern man, had seen many dishes of beans cooked in the State of New York, not one of which had the peculiar excellence to which he had been accustomed. At our request he gave the details of the operation by which perfection in this dish might be attained, in substance as follows:

First boil the beans long enough to break the skins; then pour off the water, place a piece of pork in the centre, and cover the vessel. It is then to be buried in a pit of hot coals and ashes, previously prepared by digging in the ground, and continuing to burn a wood fire in this hole long enough to fill it with embers. The vessel of beans, buried with these coals and ashes, will then cook slowly for some ten or twelve hours—which will be indicated by the slight bubbling noise. The process is then completed. They will keep cold a week. He had known them cooked in one instance twenty-three hours and the result was highly satisfactory, an old-fashioned brick oven will give out a mild and long continued heat, and will answer the same purpose nearly as well as the pit; but the heat of a kitchen stove is too changeable and uncertain.

On mentioning this "perfect" mode of cooking to a notable housewife, she furnished "an improvement" in the process which she had adopted. The beans were first par-boiled, as before mentioned; then the water was poured off, and a third addition made. A piece of pork was then put in, and the boiling continued an hour or two till all are thoroughly done. Then take out the pork and cover it with the beans in a drippingpan, adding a pint of the water in which they were last boiled. Bake a half hour. The successive boilings take away the strong flavor of the beans, and the cooking reaches the highest notch of perfection, rendering the whole delicate, rich and palatable. Can any of our skillful housekeeping readers tell us which of these two modes is best?

Next to beans, is wheat bread or wheat flour cooked in any way; Indian and buckwheat are nearly the same, but it is difficult to find a cook that will manage buckwheat so as to avoid bad cakes and a great waste. For this reason he does not use it. Nearly as economical as beans and wheat, is a free use of sugar. The more sugar he can get down his boarders' throats in different ways the better. He asserts that a pound of sugar is worth four hundred pounds of meat, and his meat bills were greatly reduced by its use. What say the keepers of boarding-houses to this opinion?—*Country Gentleman.*

Varieties of Fruit Tend to Run Out.

A correspondent sends the following to the Boston Cultivator:

"It was for a long time the prevailing opinion that when a good variety of fruit was originated from seed, it might be continued, by grafting and budding forever. About forty years ago, however, Thomas Andrew Knight, the distinguished president of the Horticultural Society of London, published an essay on its transactions, tending to overthrow this opinion and to establish the doctrine that all varieties are of limited duration.

"The theory advanced by Knight is as follows:

All the constitutional vigor or properties possessed by any variety of fruit are shared at the same time by all the plants that can be made from the buds of that variety; whether by grafting, budding or other modes of propagation. In similar terms, all the plants or trees of any particular kind of pear or apple, being only parts of one original tree, itself of limited duration, it follows as the parent trees, all the others must also soon after die. 'No trees of any variety can be made to produce blossoms or fruit till the original tree of that variety has attained the age of puberty; and under the ordinary modes of propagation, by grafts and buds, all become subject, at no very distant period, to the debilities and diseases of old age.

"This theory of Knight's, which showed considerable observation and contained truth, was received with favor and applause, and was doing much good till De Candole, a vegetable physiologist, came forward and combatted the theory. 'Varities; says the distinguished vegetable physioligist, will endure and remain permanent so long as man chooses to take care of them, as is evident from the continued existence, to this day, of sorts the most ancient of these which have been described in books.—By negligence, or through successive bad seasons, they may become diseased, but care and culture will restore them, and retain them to all appearance forever.' See Downing's Fruit Book. Other distinguished writers including Downing, fell in with De Candole's views and supplanted Knight's theory, to the great injury of the orchard.

It may be easily demonstrated that fruit trees as well as potatoes, undergo a regular course of change, from infancy to age. In giving a history or life of a fruit tree, say an apple tree, I will begin at the beginning, that is, with the embryo, it consists of a short axis or stem, crowned with two or more undeveloped leaves, or, in other words, with a bud. In germination the bud end rises upward as if to seek the light or air; the root end turnes constantly from the light and buries itself in the soil. The axis or stem, therefore, possesses a sort of polarity; is composed of two counterpart systems, viz: a descending axis or stem. The point of union or base of the two is termed the crown, neck or collar. The young embryo, having begun its development, keeps branching and growing in height and it would seem that there was nothing to stop its growth but external circumstances. Sooner or later, however, it changes its modes of development and bears flowers and fruit. It keeps on growing, nevertheless, in highth, though not so rapidly, till it attains the utmost height, of which it is capable. It is now in a condition of which it should be understood and contemplated by every one who owns an orchard. The extremities of those branches which are the farthest removed from the crown wear a cadaverous and aged appearance generally, and are invariably more weak and feeble than those parts of the tree which are nearer the crown. The apples, too, which are borne on these points of a full-grown tree which are farhest from the crown are more easy to become mellow and the quickest to rot; but farther down the tree they are more hard and durable. Those which grow very near the crown are small and knurly, just like the apples the tree first bore. (The reader must bear in mind that I am speaking of a seedling tree.) The leaves which are borne on points near the crown have a youthful aspect, while those which are produced at the farthest extremities have an aged appearance. This view of the case was observed by Mr. Knight, which he staes in his original essay as follwos:

The decay of the powers of life in the roots of seedling trees is exceedingly slow compared with that in the branches; scions or shoots obtained from the roots of pear trees two hundred years old afford grafts which grow with great vigor, and which are often covered with thorns, like young seedling stocks; while other grafts taken at the same time from the extremities of the branches of such trees, present a totally different character, and a very slow and unhealthy growth. I do not conceive that such shoots possess all the powers of young seedlings, but they possess an inconsiderable portion of such powers. When a seedling tree is cut down close to the ground and the sprouts start up and around the stump, they possess quite as much power of life as a seedling two years old. The roots of trees will often send up shoots which will frequently become large trees. Those which are near the trunk will attain a less size. They thus diminish in proportion to their distance from the trunk, until you come to those which start from the extremities of the longest roots of a full-grown tree, which will barely rise above the ground, without attaining any size. This has been proved.

Ways of Baking Graham Flour.

By this time everybody knows how to make Graham "gems" by the usual method, which is simply to stir the batter a just a little stiffer than griddle-cake batter and bake quickly in a very hot oven. This thing is certain; the thinner the batter the hotter must be the oven. It is also the case that gems mixed with water requires a hotter oven than those mixed with milk. So if you cannot have a very hot oven, either make the mixture of simple Graham flour and water quite thick, or mix the flour with milk. Skimmed milk is good enough, though new or creamy milk makes the bread more short. Have the gem-pans very hot (I set them in the oven before filling them), and then a scrap of cloth with the least bit of butter upon it, rubbed over the irons, will prevent the gems from sticking.

Housekeepers who have no gem-pans can make very nice warm Graham bread for breakfast in several ways. Make a dough of flour and sweet milk (skimmed or creamy, as you prefer or find convenient), stiff enough to roll out easily. Knead this a little, roll it an inch thick, and cut it into diamonds; or cut off strips and make it into rolls with the hand; or roll the dough very thin and cut it into square crackers, pricking them well to prevent their puffing. Crackers are best with some cream in the mixing, and crackers require more kneading than diamonds and rolls, which are expected to be soft inside.

Any of these kinds of bread—diamonds rolls and crackers—are baked upon the grate in the oven, which should be wiped off clean. They will not stick to it, and will bake very fast. I recommend the crackers in particular. All these breads are sweeter and better, I think (and we all think so at our house), without salt but most people prefer salt in the crackers.—*Cor. Hearth and Home.*

The Shakers.

There is a consternation among the Shakers, with a probability that their eighteen fat communities may, ere long, go the way of "the world." A man named Sears, who, sometime since, seceded from the Mount Morris community, in New York, has made considerable money, and is now endeavoring to induce wholesale secession from the fold of "Zion." A great number of the younger Shakers are pairing off in an altogether unshakerly manner and preparing to elope. Sears is now in Kansas buying land for the seceders. The Shaker societies are now located as follows: Alfred community, York county, Mo.; Cleveland, O.; Dayton, at Dayton, O.; Enfield, at Thomsonville, Conn.; Grafton Village, at Grafton Junction, Mass.; Enfield, Grafton county, N. H.; Mount Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y.; Mt. Morris, Livingston county, N. Y.; Preston Union, Logan county, Ky.; Shaker Village, Merrimack county, N. H.; Shirly Village, Middlesex county, Mass.; Tyringham, Berkshire county, Mass.; Union Village, Warren county, O.; Watervleit, Albany, N. Y.; West Pittsfield, Mass.; West Gloucester, Cumberland county, Me.

Tobacco Hand Stamps.

Upon the petition of several large tobacco manufacturers to be allowed to use a hand stamp to imprint their respective names upon registered tobacco stamps, instead of writing such names, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has so far modified the existing regulations as to allow that privilege, provided such stamps are so made as to give a *fac simile* impression of the handwriting of the manufacturer, of his own or his firm's name, as written on his or their ordinary transactions. Any person or firm manufacturing tobacco who may be desirous of using such a hand stamp, will make direct application to the Commissioner for a special permit so to do, presenting at the same time samples of the *fac simile* impressions proposed to be used, which samples will be kept on file in the office of the Commissioner, with the applications and a list of the names of manufacturers to whom such permits have been given.

Losses of Fishing Vessels.

The following is a schedule of the losses of Gloucester fishing vessels for the year ending Nov. 15, 1872:

Fishery.	Vessels	Tons.	Value.	Insurance.	Lives.
Bank	4	261.15	$30,200	$26,300	49
George's	1	63.06	7,300	6,350	11
Shore	8	263.09	19,100	16,720	3
Newfound'd	..	...	...	...	1
Total	13	590,30	$56,600	$49,370	64

For the year ending Nov. 15, 1871, the total losses were as follows: Vessels, 22; tonnage, 1,179.97 tons; value, $103,000; insurance, $89,316; number of lives lost, 137.

HERE is a curious advertisement from the "agony" columns of the London Times: "Who art thou? I am skull, the son of Skeleton, tribe of the bloodless and native Ghostland, Bertram. Further information of," &c.

NITRO-GLYCERINE HORRORS.

Terrible Effect of a Nitro-Glycerine Explosion at Yonkers, N. Y.—Two Young Men Blown to Atoms and two Others Fatally Injured—Two Men Killed at Scrub Grass, Pa. by an Explosion.

THE YONKERS FATALITY.

A terrible accident, causing the death of two young men, and severely, if not fatally, wounding two others, occurred on Monday, near Yonkers. Intense excitement now prevails in the vicinity. A reporter succeeded in gathering particulars to the effect that some time last summer, Sam Coffin, a contractor who had been engaged in grading the road-bed for the New York and Boston railroad along the valley, about two miles east of Yonkers, went to Michigan, leaving some cans of nitro glycering on a point near the premises of Samuel Fulton.

The explosive material according to a statement made by John Troy, a young man, who, with some friends, passed the spot about two month ago, was in wooden boxes, with the neck of the cans projecting in the same manner as those of demijohns of oil of vitrol. The place was surrounded by a fence made of hemlock boards, upon each side of which was this notice: "Danger! Danger! Danger! Let nothing tempt you to touch or even go near the contents of the enclosure. It is nytroglycerine." Notwithstanding this warning, four young men of Yonkers, named John Donnelley, aged nineteen years, Wm. Ferry, aged twenty-one years, Michael Callager, of Vineyard avenue, and George Hill, aged 19 years, resolved to ascertain the effects of nitro-glycerine, and while two of the party, Donnelly and Terry, shielded themselves behind large trees for protection, Callager and Hill, or one of them, threw stones at the cans. A terrific explosion followed, resulting in blowing the two young men last named into atoms, and at last accounts received from the scene of the tragedy, not a vestige of one of them (Hill) had been found. Fragments of his clothing only had lodged among the branches of trees near by. Although Donnelly and Terry were protected by trees, the former was dreadfully lacerated from head to foot, and Terry was injured about the face, particularly one of his eyes, of which he may lose the sight. The windows of Mr. Fulton's coach-house were shattered to pieces by the shock. The police proceeded to the scene and took charge of the remains. Donnelly and Terry received all necessary attention at the hospital. Upon the person of Terry about half a pound of power and some percussion caps were found. The news of the disaster spread with great rapidity in Yonkers, and the friends of the four young men soon made their appearance at police headquarters to ascertain the names and details. The people of Yonkers are much excited in regard to the occurrence, all condemning Mr. Coffin for leaving nitro-glycerine in a spot where any catastrophe could possibly occur.

THE ACCIDENT AT SCRUB GRASS.

Saturday morning a terrible explosion occurred at the nitro-glycerine works of Roberts & Co., at Scrub Grass, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, resulting in the instant death of H. F. Wolf, a telegraph operator, and D. V. Wright torpedo agent of Roberts & Co. The explosion was fearful, shaking the earth in the neighborhood like an earthquake, and hurling stones and pieces of timber in all directions. The works were shattered as if they had been a target for artillery exercise. The ground on which the building stood was excavated to an astonishing depth. This excavation is directly underneath where the magazine was located. Not a piece of flesh bigger than a visiting card could be found of either of the unfortunate men, and limbs of trees in the vicinity held shreds of clothing and little bits of flesh. They were actually blown to atoms, and not a piece of flesh an inch long could be discovered. On the hillside a watch belonging to Dr. Wright was found, battered up and red with blood.

A horse standing a short distance from the scene was struck with a large piece of cordwood and knocked down, but strange to say got up unhurt. The cause of the disaster is unknown, and the amount of damage to property cannot just now be ascertained.

Only Fifteen Hours Sleep in Seven Weeks.

Denver (Col.) Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

Other places have had their sensation in sleeping ladies, but mine host of the Hatton House has had a veritable wonder in the way of sleeplessness. Mrs. Clara Faircloth, of Chicago, Ill., came here for a change of scene and climate, and it is a positive fact that the lady has not slept fifteen hours, all told, in nearly seven weeks. She moves about the city, very like an invalid, at times has very severe spasms, at which time she begs for "morphine, morphine," until it is heartrending to hear. Of course it must be nervousness and a diseased condition of the brain, as one-third of the time without sleep would have driven a healthy brain mad. She is the daughter of D. D. Boone, M. D., of Chicago, and the case has been written up by the Medical Journal, of Chicago. It is astonishing how many pulmonic cases there are, and how many get to Denver. I have seen scores already who have been here from three to four months for their health.

THE SUPREME QUESTION.—Health is the most important of earthly blessings, and therefore the nervous anxiety of the sick to ascertain the relative merits of the various medicines in use is not surprising. Within the last two years many thousands of invalids have abandoned the preparations of the pharmacopolist for the remedy introduced by Dr. Walker, of California, under the somewhat eccentric name of VINEGAR BITTERS. That his new Vegetable medicine is "winning golden opinions of all sorts of people" is beyond a doubt. The accounts we hear of its extraordinary effects in cases of chronic dyspepsia, rheumatism, liver complaints, malarious fevers, nervous prostrations and many other distressing diseases, certainly justify the popularity which it has everywhere acquired.

Dr. Walker claims for his specific a remedial power over all disorders that do not involve an irreparable destruction of bone and fibre, and results so far appear to have justified the claim. In this age of wonders we are not disposed to deny the possibility of any phenomena not directly at variance with the laws of nature, and as it is held by many physiologists that all maladies proceed from the same generic cause, we see no reason for the incredulity with which some people regard the idea of a Universal Medicine. Dr. Walker's preparation seems destined to be universally approved.—Com.

THE boot-blacks and newsboys of Buffalo have been asked to dinner on Thanksgiving day by the Young Men's Association of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Drilling of Glass.

An account is given in the scientific papers of an interesting experiment in the treatment of glass—similar to the sand-blast action, which promises to effect such important results in the artistic manipulation of that most useful material.

In the experiment in question, the tube was of tin, of half-inch bore, six feet long, and was mounted at an angle of forty-five degrees. This tube was supplied, on its lower end, with a nozzle of one-twelfth inch diameter. The tube was filled with emery powder, and a sheet of double thick window glass was placed with its plane at a right angle with the tube and within two inches of the nozzle and the emery discharged from the tube.

The operation was repeated three times in eighteen minutes, and the result was the drilling of a hole through the glass, and the wearing away of quite a portion of it, in fish-tail shape, below the hole, where the emery passed down the incline of the glass into a receptacle.

The position of the glass was then changed, and a piece of thin sheet lead having a hole of star-shape cut through, was pasted on the glass, with a whole opposite the nozzle of the tube. The result of this simple and ingenious experiment was a clear-cut star-shaped hole through the glass, without marring the lead pattern in the least.

Herring's Safes Again Triumphant.

A telegram says: "Another Herring's safe rescued from the Boston ruins. Everything saved. Nothing lost in Herring's safes in this fire." Such facts need no comment. Herring & Co.'s office 46 State St., Chicago.—Com.

CABLE SCREW WIRE BOOTS AND SHOES.—A word of explanation may not be out of place. The cable wire acts as a screw, is strong and firm, and at the same time is elastic and comfortable. It is much preferable to the old method of pegging, and quite as soft and elastic as sewed work, but much stronger and less liable to rip, and much less expensive. We have tried the cable screw shoe, which has proved all that is claimed for it. The increase in this new method of manufacturing boots and shoes is very rapid, and promises to supersede the wood peg and waxed thread.—*The Standard, Chicago.*

WINTER is now fairly upon us, and the teams are hastening to the lumber woods in various parts of the country. Our advice to every man who goes to the woods, be he captain, cook, teamster, or any other man, is to take along a good stock of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* and *Parsons' Purgative Pills.* Many months of labor (in the aggregate) may be saved by this precaution.

BAD enough to look and feel bad yourself; but no excuse for having your horse look and feel badly, when for a small sum you can buy *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders,* which given in grain two or three times a week, will make him look and feel well.—Com.

RURAL BEAUTIES AND CITY BELLES.—Country girls are not a whit behind their metropolitan sisters in the natural elements of loveliness, but it must be conceded that the city belles best understand the art of preserving and heightening their personal beauty. The most perfect features lose half their attraction unless the complexion is properly cared for, and if the pretty girls of the rural districts wish to compete with the "Fairstars" of the fashionable world in refined attractions, they must pay due attention to this important point. They ought to know, for the fact is notorious, that HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM imparts to the skin a delicate, pearly appearance, unproduceable by any other preparation under the sun. No matter how the cuticle may have been roughened by exposure or discolored by the sun, the Balm will render it soft and pliable, and remove every blemish.—Com.

MILLIONS of pairs of shoes tipped with metal, are sold every year. For children's shoes they are absolutely indispensable, unless one can afford the waste of buying two pairs, when only one would be needed; and few can safely submit to such a constant leak. With most people it is the little economies of the household that supply its members with comfort, and at the same time make the load of the father of moderate means a lighter one to bear. Cents invested in the purchase of metal-tipped shoes, save many a hard-earned dollar.—*American Workman.*

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ring-worm, salt-rheum and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.—Com.

IF YOU WISH to purchase tickets to or from Europe, or a draft on Great Britain and the Continent, address F. H. McCLURE & Co., Bankers and General Passage Agents, 365 East Water street, Milwaukee.

TRY Dooley's yeast powder, you will soon find it not only the best, but also the cheapest, Baking Powder. Put up full, net weight.—Com.

THE growth of the WASHINGTON LIFE has been steady, its success marked its system of business is pre-eminently adapted to benefit the policy holder.—Com.

"OUR country's lyres are mute," says some sentimental bumpkin at the East. Not while Dana lives.—Chicago Post.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator.*—A purely Vegetable *Cathartic and Tonic*—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick-headache, Billious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

AS QUICK AS A FLASH OF LIGHTNING does Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye act upon the hair, whiskers and mustaches; no *chameleon* tints, but the purest Raven or the most exquisite Browns will be evolved.—Com.

IN ONE TO FIVE MINUTES, Headache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lame Back, Diarrhœa, Croups, Sprains, and all similar complaints, are relieved by Flagg's Instant Relief, or money refunded.—Com.

DURING the past two years, thousands of cattle have been driven into Montana from Texas, Colorado and Wyoming. It is estimated that over 100,000 head are now in the Territory, the owners intending to let their herds increase until the Northern Pacific Road gives them an outlet to market.

A CHALLENGE

Extended to the *world* to place before the public a better *cough* or *lung* remedy than ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

VERILY IT HATH NO EQUAL.

CONSUMPTIVES, READ!

Would you check that distressing cough, and bring back that ... vigor till lately planted in your cheek? If you would, do not delay; for, ere you are aware, it will be too late.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Is your hope. It has been tried by thousands such as you, who have been cured; many, in their gratitude, have lent their names to us, that suffering humanity can read their evidence and believe. Don't experiment with new and untried mixtures—you cannot afford it—but try at once this invaluable article. It is warranted to break up the most troublesome cough in a few hours, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction in all cases of lung and throat difficulties.

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

WHAT WELL KNOWN DRUGGISTS SAY ABOUT ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

SPRINGFIELD, TENN., Sept. 11, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Ship us six dozen Allen's Lung Balsam at once. We have not a bottle left in our store. It has more reputation than any cough medicine we have ever sold, and we have been in the drug business twenty-seven years; we mean just what we say about the Balsam.

Very truly yours,
HURT & TANNER.

AGAIN READ THE EVIDENCE from a Druggist who was cured by use of the Balsam, and now sells it largely.

L. C. Cottrell, Druggist at Marine City, Michigan, writes, Sept. 12, 1872: "I am out of Allen's Lung Balsam; send me half a gross as soon as you can; I would rather be out of any other medicine in my store. The Lung Balsam never fails to do good or those afflicted with a cough."

It is harmless to the most delicate child.
It contains no opium in any form.
It is sold by Medicine dealers generally.

CAUTION.

Be not deceived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and take no other.
☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.,
PROPRIETORS.
☞ Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Living Advertisements.

A medicine that has done more than all the prescriptions of the pharmacopœia to protect the human system against the bodily ills superinduced by unhealthy surroundings, is certainly worthy of universal confidence. It is mainly on account of its extraordinary preventive properties that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is so exceedingly popular in localities subject to the visitation of miasmatic fevers and other diseases produced by empoisoned air. A family that has escaped sickness during a sickly season in consequence of using the Bitters as a safeguard, is a living advertisement of the virtues of the preparation. The whole neighborhood realize the fact. "I couldn't have believed it," says one. "I scarcely credited the advertisements; but one must believe what one sees," says another. "It is the very thing we need in this unwholesome section of country," remarks a third. And the result is that the instinct of self-defense, the first law of nature, induces three-fourths of that community to obtain a supply of the great vegetable antidote before the next sickly season sets in. In winter, when the system requires extra vigor and elasticity to enable it to baffle the effects of damp and cold, the Bitters will be found particularly serviceable. Rheumatism will not be apt to fasten upon muscles and nerves that have been braced up by this excellent invigorant and nervine; nor will the severities of the season, which have such a disastrous effect upon the pulmonary organs of the feeble and delicate, be likely to exercise the same untoward influence in cases where the stomach and external surface of the body (which always sympathizes with the digestive organs) have been toned and stimulated by a course of the restorative. The ills of indigestion and irregularity of the bowels which proceed from sudden changes of weather may always be averted by a timely use of the Bitters.

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and curative in all lung Complaints, Bronchitis, &c. It is a standard remedy for Coughs and Colds, and needs only a trial to prove its worth.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEF CATTLE—Fair to prime	$8 00	@	13 50
HOGS—Live	5 00	@	5 50
SHEEP—Fair to prime	4 00	@	6 50
COTTON—Middling		@	19½
FLOUR—Spring Extra	7 25	@	7 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 49	@	1 53
CORN—Western Mixed	62½	@	63
OATS—Western	48	@	52
RYE—Western	85	@	87
BARLEY		@	95
PORK—Mess		@	16 00
LARD	8½	@	8½

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Choice to extra prime	$5 25	@	6 00
Medium to choice	5 00	@	5 90
Common to fair	4 10	@	4 40
HOGS—Live	4 00	@	4 20
SHEEP—Live, good to choice	4 00	@	4 75
BUTTER—Choice	20	@	26
EGGS—Fresh	26	@	28
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	8 50	@	10 00
Spring Extra	5 00	@	6 25
WHEAT—Spring, No. 1		@	1 18
Spring, No. 2		@	1 09
CORN—No. 1		@	31½
OATS—No. 2		@	24½
RYE—No. 2		@	56½
BARLEY—No. 2		@	60
PORK—Mess, new		@	12 25
LARD		@	8

CINCINNATI.

BEEF CATTLE	$4 50	@	6 00
HOGS—Live	4 00	@	4 25
SHEEP—Live	4 50	@	4 75
FLOUR—Family	7 10	@	7 30
WHEAT—Red	1 48	@	1 50
CORN	27	@	58
OATS	27	@	38
RYE	68	@	70
BARLEY	65	@	70
PORK—Mess		@	11 25
LARD	8	@	8½

ST. LOUIS.

BEEF CATTLE—Choice	$5 50	@	6 00
Good to Prime	4 10	@	4 30
HOGS—Live	4 10	@	4 25
SHEEP—Good to Choice	4 20	@	4 70
FLOUR—Spring XX	6 50	@	6 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Fall		@	1 55
CORN		@	31
OATS		@	21½
RYE		@	54
BARLEY		@	57
PORK—Mess		@	13 50
LARD	8	@	8½

MILWAUKEE.

CATTLE—Choice to extra prime	$5 00	@	5 50
Medium to choice	4 70	@	5 00
Common to fair	3 00	@	3 50
HOGS—Live	4 00	@	4 15
SHEEP—Live—Good to Choice	3 00	@	4 00
BUTTER—Choice	20	@	25
EGGS—Fresh	25	@	27
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	7 65	@	8 00
Spring Extra	5 75	@	6 50
WHEAT—Spring, No. 1		@	1 18
No. 2		@	1 15
CORN—No. 2		@	39
OATS—No. 2		@	26½
RYE—No. 2		@	60
BARLEY—No. 2		@	66
PORK—Mess		@	12 50
LARD	8	@	8½

JUDGE QUINN, one of the counsel for the lovely Mrs. Fair, has sued that famous shot for $8,000. He is a very brave judge, but we hope his life is insured.

TO
CONSUMPTIVES!

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all Throat or Lung difficulties.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn street, Williamsburgh, N.Y.

Cheap Farms! Free Homes!

On the line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD 12,000,000 acres of the best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

3,000,000 acres in Nebraska, in the Platte Valley, now for sale.

Mild Climate, Fertile Soil,

for Grain Growing and Stock Raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.

CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

Free Homesteads for Actual Settlers.

The best location for Colonies—Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

Send for the new Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere.

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Land Com'r U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha Neb.

AMERICAN OLEOGRAPH CO.,
108, 110, 112, 114, 116 and 118
Spring Street,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
HUGO BROICH & LOUIS KURZ,
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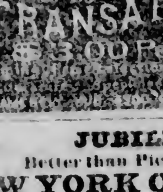
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMOS
☞ Show Cards and Motto Titles made to order.



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IS A PURE
BLACK TEA
with the Green Tea Flavor. Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton St., and 2 and 4 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

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Better than Pictures is the
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The Great American Family Newspaper.
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SEND FOR A SAMPLE COPY.

THE GLOBE MICROSCOPE. An optical wonder. Magnifies 10,000 times. Never looses its interest. Combines endless amusement with instruction. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. It sells rapidly. Sent prepaid for $1.75. Address A. H. BLAIR & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

ASTONISHING!—M'me La Rue produces a true picture of your future Husband or Wife, with name, occupation, date of marriage, felicity of married life, &c. Send your age, color of hair and eyes, with 50 cents, and receive picture. M'ME LA RUE, Box 138, Chicago.

263 RECEIPTS WHICH COST $135
Sent on receipt of 10 cents.
Address HY. BENJAMIN, St. Louis, Mo.

JAPANESE PAPER WARE, a great success. Pails, Basins, Spittoons, Trays, &c., &c. Trade supplied by JENNINGS BROTHERS, Manufacturers, 352 Pearl street, N. Y.

COMFORT & CURE FOR THE RUPTURED
Sent by mail for 10 cts. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
120 Lexington Ave., New York City.

$50—VALUABLE.—Send three cent stamp for particulars. DOBSON HAYNES & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SHEEP.—WEBB SOUTHDOWNS FOR SALE.—GEO. H. BROWN, Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

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YOUTH'S
COMPANION
A WEEKLY PAPER FOR
YOUNG PEOPLE
AND THE
FAMILY

THE COMPANION aims to be a favorite in every family—looked for eagerly by the young folks, and read with interest by the older. Its purpose is to interest while it amuses; to be judicious, practical, sensible; and to have really permanent worth, while it attracts for an hour.

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PERRY MASON & CO.,
41 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

$64,260

Kentucky State Lottery

Legalized by an act of the Legislature.

The most liberal Lottery ever drawn. Only 7,140 Tickets and 3,080 Prizes!

To be drawn Dec 28th, 1872, in Covington, Ky.

One Capital Prize of $25,000

1 Prize of	$5,000	13 Prizes of	$250
1 do	2,150	30 do	60
2 do	1,000	420 do	22
1 do	500	2,610 do	6
3,080 Prizes, amounting to			$64,260

Tickets, $12. Halves, $6. Quarters, $3.

☞ Our Lotteries are chartered by the State, and drawn at the time named, under the supervision of sworn Commissioners.
☞ The drawings will be published in the New York, Chicago and Louisville papers.
☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last Saturday of every month during the years 1872 and 1873.
☞ Remit at our risk by Post-office Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft or Express.
☞ Send for a circular.
Address SMITH, SIMMONS & CO.,
Box 827, Covington, Ky.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

What is Needed.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

HENRY R. STEVENS, Esq.

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from General Debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTINGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co.,
No. 10 State Street, Boston.

Gives Health, Strength and Appetite.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of the VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

Heartily Recommends.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for *Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system.*

I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. MUNROE PARKER, 86 Athens St.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Price $1.25. Sold by all Druggists.

$300,000.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY!

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

GRAND SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME!
50,000 NUMBERS!

Class M, to be Drawn December 31, 1872

5,880 Prizes Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5000 prizes of	10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qrts. 2.50.

☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State and always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.
☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.
☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day every month during the year 1873.
☞ Remit at our risk by POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular.
Address MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Postoffice Box 2446. St. Louis, Mo.

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Only $1 a Year. 8 Pages.

The Best Family Paper.—The Weekly N. Y. Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

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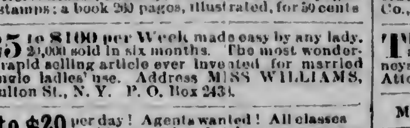
The Best Paper in Every Respect.—The Weekly N. Y. Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

Address, THE SUN, New York city.



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Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages, for 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

$25 to $100 per Week made easy by any lady. 20,000 sold in six months. The most wonderfully rapid selling article ever invented for married or single ladies' use. Address MISS WILLIAMS, 142 Fulton St., N. Y. P. O. Box 2434.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

VINEGAR BITTERS

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

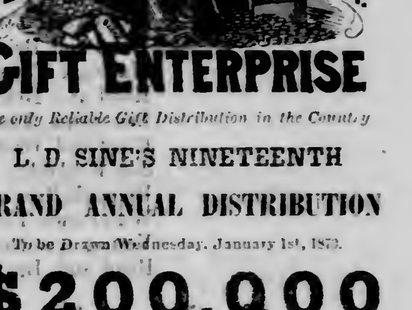
They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco and New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.



GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country

L. D. SINE'S NINETEENTH
GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION
To be Drawn Wednesday, January 1st, 1873.

$200,000
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

$10,000 IN AMERICAN GOLD!
$10,000 IN AMERICAN SILVER

Five Prizes $1,000 / Ten Prizes $500 each GREENBACKS

One Span of Matched Horses, with Family Carriage and Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500! Five Horses and Buggies, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600 each! Five Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $550 each! 25 Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 2,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Number of Gifts, 25,000. Tickets limited to 100,000.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickets $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. Fifth St. CINCINNATI, O.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

THE NEW SCALE

27 Union Square, N. Y.

Undoubtedly the best Square Piano made.
Send for Circular with Illustrations.
Prices ranging from 350 to 700 dollars.
Every Piano WARRANTED for Five Years.

AGENTS WANTED. $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.

DOOLEY'S
THE BEST YEAST POWDER
TRY IT. SOLD BY GROCERS

THE best selling book in the market is The Struggles of

Petroleum V. Nasby.

It is illustrated by THOMAS NAST, the greatest of American artists, and contains an introduction by Hon. Charles Sumner. Agents wanted for this and other popular books. Address I. N. Richardson & Co., Boston, Mass., and St. Louis, Mo.

THE Foreign claims entrusted to the undersigned, are all prosecuted through the most able Attorneys resident in the Countries. J. F. FRUEAUFF, Attorney at Law, Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa.

M. N. U. No. 49.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the Advertisement in this Paper.

TAX NOTICE.

The Tax Duplicate for the year A. D 1872 is now placed in my hands for collection and I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting said Taxes for the year 1872

In Hollywood Town at the election poll on Monday the 6th day of Jan. A. D. 1873.

In Watertown at the Drug Store on Tuesday and Wednesday the 7th and 8th of January A. D. 1873.

In Waconia, at Maetzolds Hotel on Thursday the 9th day of January A. D. 1873.

In Laketown at the house of Henry Wetzig on Friday the 10th day of January A D. 1873.

In Chanhassen, at the house of Geo. M Powers, on Saturday the 11th day of January A. D. 1873

In Camden at the house of C O Woodruff, on Monday the 13th day of January A D. 1873

In Young America, at Fred Spieses Hotel on Tuesday and Wednesday the 14th and 15th day of January A. D. 1873

In Benton, at the house of Herman Bongards, on Thursday the 16th day of January A. D. 1873.

In Benton, at the house of Mathias Ertz on Friday the 17th day of January A. D. 1873.

In Dahlgreen, at John Lorfeld on Saturday the 18th day of Jan. 1873.
In Hancock Town, at the Saw Mill on Tuesday the 21st day of Jan 1873.
In Sanfrancisco, at J. A. Hillstrom on Wednesday the 22d day Jan 1873.
In Carver, at Blomquist Hotel on Thursday the 23d day of Jan 1873.
In Chaska, at my office on Friday the 24th day of Jan. 1873

Afterwards I will attend at the County Seat, to receive taxes from those wishing to pay the same.

The amount of Taxes levied on the Dollar valuation are as follows for 1872:

State Tax,	5	Mills.
Common School Tax,	2	"
County Revenue Fund,	9	"
County Special Fund,	1	"
County Poor Fund,	3	"

TOWN TAXES.

Benton Town Tax,	2	Mills.
Road and Bridge Tax,	3	"
Camden Town Tax,	1½	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	2	"
Chaska Town & Village, Town Tax	5	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	3	"
Int. on Court House Bonds	5	"
Chaska Village Tax,		
Chanhassen Town Tax,	2	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	2	"
Carver Town Tax,	12	"
Int. on Rail Road Bonds,	14½	"
Dahlgreen Town Tax,	2	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	4	"
Hollywood Town Tax,	2	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	3	"
Hancock Town Tax,	4	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	2	"
Laketown, Town Tax,	2	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	5	"
San Francisco Town Tax,	9	"
Waconia Town Tax,	4	"
Watertown Town Tax,	5	"
Young America Town Tax,	2	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	3½	"

School District Taxes.

No.	1	8	Mills.
No.	2	7	do
do	3	5	do
do	5	7	do
do	6	6	do
do	7	10	do
do	8	1½	do
do	9	10	do
do	10	10	do
do	11	2	do
do	12	14	do
do	14	5	do
do	16	7	do
do	17	29½	do
do	18	18	do
do	19	18	do
do	20	16½	do
do	22	3	do
do	24	3	do
do	28	11	do
do	31	5½	do
do	32	24	do
do	33	5½	do
do	34	4	do
do	36	3½	do
do	37	13½	do
do	38	16½	do
do	39	32½	do
do	40	2	do
do	41	2	do
do	42	5	do
do	43	10	do
do	44	15	do
do	46	5	do
do	47	11½	do
do	48	10	do
do	49	7	do
do	50	16½	do
do	51	6	do
do	52	4	do
do	53	14	do
do	54	10	do
do	55	6	do
do	56	6½	do
do	57	5	do
do	58	1½	do
do	59	27	do

All tax payers are earnestly requested to pay their taxes on personal property before the first day of February A. D. 1873.

Chaska Dec. 5th 1872.

FRANK HASSENSTAB, Treasurer of Carver Co.

Legals.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota. Dist Court.
Eighth Judicial Dist.
County of Carver.

Joseph Norstrant, against Susan Norstrant.

The State of Minnesota. To the above named defendant.

You, Susan Norstrant are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action a copy of which is herewith served upon you and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in Chaska Carver County Minnesota within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time afore said, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Chaska, Aug. 28, A. D. 1872.
J. A. SAGGENT, Plff's Att'y Chaska Minn.

Minneapolis Marble Works

N. HERRICK & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF
MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES &c.
SHOP ON NICOLET ST. BETWEEN, 3D & 4TH STS.

Work delivered and set up by one of the firm in Chaska or Carver without extra chare.

Continental Fire Insurance Company, New York

—:0:—

Cash Assets, $2,509,526,27.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

A J. Taylor. Superintendent.

This Company makes the insurance of dwellings and farm property a speciality.

Its policy is very short, simple and easily understood. It is not hedged a out with conditions and technicalities to entangle you after fire. In short, all fair losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid on the spot without, trouble or expense to the insured, thus presenting all the advantages of a "Local Company" combined with the pre-eminent ability, safety and security of an old firmly established Company.

H. J. CHEVRE, Agent.

☞ Office, at the Co. Surveyor office, Chaska Carver County Minnesota.

A Fortune in Any State.

Rights for Sale—New patent article for every female. Sample $2. Address INVENTOR, P. O. Box 2438, New York.

INSURANCE

GEO. MIX. AGENT

of the following Insurance Co's,

ÆTNA

Hartford, Con,—Assets 5,052, 000,00

UNDERWRITER'S AG E]

New York City,—Assets 3,555,000,00

YHARTER OAK LIFE INS CO

OF

Hartford, Conn.—Assets, 4,000,000,00

Policies of Insurance issued against loss or damage by fire and perils of Inland transportation.

Losses Adjusted and Paid promptly at the place where the *Policy is Issued.*

Will attend promptly, to collections Paying of Taxes, &c.
OFFICE, AT THE "HERALD" OFFICE
CHASKA MINNESOTA

State of Minnesota, County of Carver, In Probate Court, } S. S.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Basler deceased.

Whereas, There was deposited in the Probate Court of Carver County Minn. September 30th 1872 an instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Charles Basler late of said County deceased, and whereas Barbara Basler has filed her petition that she may be appointed the executrix named and appointed in and by said Will, and praying that said instrument may be admitted to probate and letters testamentary to her issued thereon

Now therefore that the proofs of said instrument and the said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court on Monday the 18th day of November 1872 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Probate Court room in said County of Carver when and where all persons concerned may appear and contest the probate of said will. It is further ordered, That public notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested by publication under these orders of a copy of said orders in the Valley Herald a paper published in Chaska in said County for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

Given under my hand this 22d day of October 1872.

J. A. SARGENT, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF SUPT. OF SCHOOLS, For Carver Co. Minn.

Notice is hereby given that the following School District clerks of Carver County have failed to forward to me the annual school report for 1872 as follows to-wit:

Mr I J. Coons Clerk of Dist. No.		10.
Mr. G. M. Powers	do	12
Mr. V. Landgrof	do	16
Mr. Gerhard Kimpel	do	40
Mr. C. O. Woodruff	do	47
Mr John Etzell	do	54
Mr. Dietrich Kuhlmann	do	59

Now therefore, if the above named clerks will not forward to me the said report within ten days after date it will be my duty to notify the County Attorney of this County of such failure, who will proceed against them according to law.

Given under my hand this 25th day of October A. D. 1872

J. T. KERKER,
Supt of Schools for Carver Co.

THE PARKER GUN.

SEND STAMP FOR CIRCULAR
PARKER BRO'S
WEST MERIDEN, CT.

THE DISCOVERER
Discovered!

The Adventures of a Most Adventurous Life.

THE STANLEY LIVINGSTONE

Expedition to Equatorial Africa.

Is the title of a large octavo volume just issued to supply the demand for information in regard to Africa, with Incidents and the wonderful Career of both Stanley and Livingstonl in their remarkable expeditions to this most interesting part of the Globe

WANTED—In every town in the United States and Canada, First Class men and women as Agents to canvass for this work. Everybody wants it. Anybody can sell it. Address us for the most liberal terms ever offered. The Union Publishing Company, 65 Twenty-Second St., Chicago, Ill:

If you desire to secure territory at once send $2 50 for sample copy and Canvassing Book, or 31 00 to vassing Booky alone.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

On or about the 28th day of September, came into my inclosure one Red cow, about nine years old, no marks. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away.

SWAND A. HOLM.
Dahlgreen Carver County, Minn.

A Good Farm For Sale

The subsciber will sell a good improved farm containing aboutone hundred and fifty acres being in section four in town of Waconia with a two story frame house thereon. Terms four hundred dollars down, balance, if desired in one, two and three years, interest at ten per cent per annum secured by mortgage on premises.

April 22, 1872.

J. A. SARGENT.

NOTICE!

My wife Henrietta Kunze is hereby notified to return to my home within two weeks from the date hereof, as I will not receive her back after the expiration of the time herein granted, her to return.

Benton, July 27th 1872.

JOHN KUNZE.

FERD THIES.

Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS
AND
TOYS AND NOTIONS.

Also keeps on hand and sells by the barrel and otherwise, APPLES!

☞ Store on 2nd Street.
CHASKA, - - - - - - MINN.

Chas. B. Newcomb & Co.

Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS!

Particular Attention Given To The Purchase and Shipment of Minnesota Wheat.

MILWAUKEE PRICES!

Paid at Duluth for all wheat offered them up on that market, and no charge for Commissions

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON WHEAT STORED IN DULUTH ELEVATOR!

Winter Storage 4 cts.

OFFICES—St. Paul, Duluth, Stillwater, and Hastings Nov. 15.—3 mhts

MILWAUKEE st. Paul and Minneapolis RAILWAY.

VIA

cGregor and Milwaukee.

The Only all Rail Line, And the only Route by which Baggage is Checked Through to Milwaukee, Chicago, New York, Boston and all Eastern Points.

Passengers change cars only at terminal points, thus securing seats in clean Coaches and full nights' rest on night trains.

EASTEN EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave and Arrive at St Paul as follows
Arrive, 7,27 p. m. Depart 8,05 a. m

OWATONNA ACCOMMODATION

Arrive 11:15 a. m. Depart 3:50 p. m.

Minneapolis and St. Paul Trains.

Arrive........9:10 A. M, | Depart.........10:20
" 5:05 P. M. | " 5:40

St. Paul & Chicago Railway Trains.

Arrive 5,10 p, m Depart 11,30 a. m.

Tickets for passage and sleeping car berths sold by Thompson, Ticket Agent. Union office, corner of Third and Jackson Street, and corner of Jackson Street and Levee.

D. . SHEPARD, Supt.

S. S. Merrill, General Manager: A. V. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent.

Bride And Bridegroom.

Essays for Young Men on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride, in the institution of Marriage—a Guide to matrimonial felicity, and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Howard Association, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa

W. S. COMBS. J. E. WHITNEY.

COMBS & WHITNEY
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Booksellers and Stationers
AND THE

Emporium for views of Minnesota and other Scenery, Brackets, Engravings, Frames, Chromos, &c. &c.

Dr. C. B. AMES

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

WATERTOWN . . . MINN.

Office at Lewis Drug Store. Offers his service to the citizens of Watertown and vicinity, and can always be found day or night ready to attend calls

F. W. BENNING

NOTARY PUBLIC.

CHASKA, ... MINN.

MILLNERY.

Mrs. F. Salter.

Is constantly in receipt of, and at all times supplied, with a full assortment of

Fashionable Millinery Goods.

ALSO

DRESS TRIMMINGS, CORSETS, NETS &c., &c., &c,

Dress-Making promptly attended to.

She therefore invite the patronage of the ladies of Chaska and surrounding country, confident that they can render ample satisfaction pecially as to STY ES AND PRICES.

No ice o the Public.

I hereby notify the public that my wife Wilhelmenia Vollroth left my bed and board on Thursday, Oct 3d 1872, without any cause or provocation on my part, and they are cautioned and notified not to trust or harbor her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contract ing from and after this date.

Watertown, Oct 10th 1872

AUGUST VOLLROTH.

CARVER BREWERY.

BERTHOLD HERTZ, Proprietor.

☞ A large supply of Beer constantly kept on hand. All orders promptly attended to.

UNION HOTEL

CHASKA, - - - - - - - - MINN

A good bar in connection with the house Also good Stabling.

WM. OCHS, Propr.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The public is hereby notified that my wife Henretta Kunze, let my bed and board without just cause or provocation, on or about the 1st day of June last and that they are hereby further notified not to trust or harbor her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting from and after this date.

Benton, July 27th 1872.

JOHN KUNZE.

DEATH TO BED-BUGS.

The undersigned has manufactured a preparation, easily used, that he guarantees, will rid every household of bed-bugs. The preparation only costs $1. Give me a call at my barber shop.

GOTTLIEB SCHUBIGER
Chaska Minn.

Mortgage Sale.

Names of Mortgagors.—C. H. Lienau and Mathilda Lienau his wife.

Name of Mortgagee.—Wilhelm Dressler.

Date of Mortgage,—November 30th A. D. 1869.

Mortgage recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Carver and State of Minnesota on the 8th day of June A. D. 1870 at four o'clock P. M, of that day, in Book "F" of Mortgages on pages 174, 175, 176 and 177

Description of mortgaged premises—The undivided one half interest in and to the following described land and real estate situate, lying and being in the County of Carver and State of Minnesota, viz: Beginning at the south west corner of lot No. five (5) in Block No. Fifty [50] in the Village of Watertown, thence running south thirty two (32) degrees west, on the east line of Lewis Street, two hundred and thirty-two (232) feet, thence south fifty eight (58) degrees east, one hundred and fifty [150] feet, thence south thirty two [32] degrees west one hundred sixty four (164) feet, thence south fifty eight (58) degrees east, seventy two [72] feet, thence north seventy four and one fourth [74¼] degrees east, a number of feet to a point even with, and where it would intersect with the west line of Mill street, thence north thirty-two [32] degrees east to the waters edge on the west shore of Crow River, thence down said river with the course thereof, to a point intersecting with the south line of Block No. fifty [50], thence north fifty-eight (58) degrees west to the place of beginning, containing two (2) acres of land more or less including Steam Grist and Saw Mill, all in said Village as surveyed by R. H Blanding as appears by plat thereof in the office of Register of Deeds of said County, excepting and reserving from the foregoing description three lots or parcels of land described as follows:

First. Commencing at the south west corner of lot No. five (5) in Block No. fifty (50) and run in a southwesterly direction on the line of said Lewis Street twenty seven [27] feet, thence south fifty eight [58] degrees east, eighty five (85) feet thence north thirty two [32] degrees east, twenty seven (27) feet, to the south line of said lot five [5] in said Block fifty 50, thence north fifty eight, 58 degrees west on the line of said lot No. five, 5, eighty five 85 feet to the place of beginning, with a right of way ten 10 feet wide from the rear or east end of said tract or lot, to a public highway or lot above described.

Second Commencing at a point on Lewis street, twenty seven, 27, feet in a south westerly direction from the south west corner of Lot. No. five 5, in said block No. fifty 50, on the east line of said Lewis street, and run south fifty eight 58 degrees east eighty five 85 feet, thence south thirty two 32 degrees west, thirty one 31 feet thence north fifty eight 58 degrees west, eighty five 85 feet, to the east line of Lewis street, thence north thirty two 32 degrees east thirty one feet to place of beginning.

Third. Beginning at a point on the east line of Lewis street, one hundred and thirty three 133 feet, south thirty two 32 deg west from the south west corner of Lot. No. five 5 in block No. fifty 50, thence running south thirty two 32 degrees west, twenty 20 feet thence south fifty eight 58 degrees east sixty 60 feet, thence north thirty two, 32 deg east, twenty 20 feet, thence north fifty eight 58 deg. west, sixty 60 feet, to the east line of Lewis street, the place of beginning being a part of a certain piece of land known a Mill Reserve.

Also the undivided one half ½ interest of the following in said village viz: Beginning at a point on the east line of said Lewis street, two hundred and thirty two 232, feet, southerly from the south west corner of said Lot No. five 5, in Block fifty 50, being a certain point described in a deed made by Georgianna Lewis and Isaac I. Lewis her husband to Lienau and Dressler of date May 1st 1865, from thence running south fifty eight 58 deg. east, one hundred and fifty 150 feet, thence south thirty two 32 deg west, seventy 70 feet, thence north fifty eight 58 deg. west, one hundred and fifty 150 feet, to the east line of said Lewis street, thence north thirty two 32 deg. east, seventy 70 feet to the place of beginning as appears by plat of R. H. Blanding heretofore referred to, excepting and reserving, from the foregoing a lot sold to B. B. Kohler July 23rd 1865 described as follows: Beginning at the north west corner of William Schroeders property on said Lewis street, ninety four 94 feet from the north east corner of Lewis and Madisons streets and running north thirty two deg. east, on the line of Lewis street twenty four 24 feet, thence south fifty eight 58 deg. east, one hundred feet, thence south thirty two 32 deg. west, twenty four 24 feet to William Schroeders north east corner, thence north fifty eight 58 deg. west, one hundred 100 feet, to place of beginning. Also the undivided one half of the following property in said village of Watertown, viz: Beginning on the north line of Madison street aforesaid, at a point one hundred and fifty feet easterly from said Lewis street, thence run easterly on said north line of Madison street, one hundred and eighty feet to a point where it would intersect a line parallel with the west line of Mill street, thence north thirty two 32 deg. east to a point described in a certain deed made to said Lienau and Dressler of date May 1st A. D. 1865, including and embracing a tri-angular piece of land adjoining the Mill property deeded to Leinau and Dressler May 1st 1865, by Georgianna Lewis and husband, also the following: Beginning at a point on the north line of said Madison street on a certain tract known as the Mill Reserve one hundred 100 feet East of said Lewis street, said point of beginning being the south east corner of a certain tract or parcel of land heretofore first deeded by Geo. Lewis and husband to John Buyer and running north thirty two 32 deg. east, ninety four 94 feet, thence south fifty eight 58 deg east fifty 50 feet, thence south thirty two 32 deg. west, ninety four 94 feet, thence north fifty eight 58 deg. west, fifty 50 feet to place of beginning, also lots No. one 1, two 2, three 3, four 4, five 5 and 6 in Block No. five 5 in G. Lewis' Mill Reserve addition to the Town of Watertown as appears by plat on file in the office of Register of Deeds of said county, also lots No. three 3, four 4, five 5, six 6, seven 7 and eight in block No. ten 10 in said village of Watertown, also lots numbered from one 1, to ten 10, inclusive in block No. seventy one 71, being the whole of said block No seventy one 71, also lots No. one 1, two 2, three 3, four 4, nine 9 and ten 10, in Block seventy two 72, lot four 4, in Block seventy eight 78, also Out Lots No. seven 7 and eight 8 in said town as surveyed by said Blanding, also Block No seventy 70, containing lots numbered from one 1 to nine 9 inclusive, excepting therefrom lots No. ten 10, in said Block seventy 70 also all of that part of lot No twelve 12, in Block No. fifty eight 58, and Lots No. four 4 and five 5 in Block No. forty 40, also lots No. five 5, in Block No. Forty one 41, all of the hereinbefore described property being in the village of Watertown as appears by plat on file in the office the Register of Deeds of said County of Carver.

The amount which is claimed to be due, and which is due on the note secured by the above described mortgage at the date of this notice is one thousand two hundred and eighty six dollars and sixty seven cents, 1286 67-100.

Default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage and no suit or proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and therewith recorded which by reason of said default has become operative, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the hereinbefore described mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder therefor by the sheriff of the said County of Carver at the front door of the Court House in the Village of Chaska in said County on Saturday the 25th day of January A. D 1873, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day to satisfy the amount that shall then be due on the debt secured by the aforesaid mortgage together with interest and all costs of Foreclosure and sale.

Dated at Watertown Minnesota this 4th day of December A. D 1872.

WILHELM DRESSLER,
Mortgagee.

ERNEST HAINLIN, Att'y. for Mortgagee,
Watertown Minn.

Plow and Wagon Factory.
AT WACONA
FRED LUTZ PROPRIETOR.

I would respectfully inform the citizens of Carver County that I now manufacture as good and durable plows as are made in the Union, and offer them as cheap as can be purchased at St. Paul. Also Wagons, Blacksmithing done to order on short notice.

NEW STORE!

New Goods!!

And

Reasonable Prices.

Call at

HENRY YOUNGS NEW STORE.

And examine his large and elegant assortment of Dry goods, Groceries and Provisions, Hats & Caps, Boots and Shoes, Clothing Yankee Notions &c.

Produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Store Corner 2d & Chestnut Sts.

Chaska, Minn.

MISSING
ISSUE
OR
PAGE

MISSING ISSUE

Place of Publication: (Chaska)

Title: weekly VALLEY HERALD

Date: Dec 19, 1872

The Weekly Valley Herald.

F. E. DU TOIT Proprietor. TERMS, $1 50, Per Annum.

VOLUME II. CHASKA, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DEC. 26 1872 NUMBER 19

Advertisements.

CHEAP

Cash Store!

New Goods.

would most respectfully call the attention of friends and the public in general, that I now in store a full stock of

GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Groceries and Provisions

which I am selling cheap for cash or ready Butter, Eggs and Wool received in exchange for goods, at the stand formerly occupied by Henry Young, corner of 2nd & Chestnut streets.

CHASKA, MINN.

DANIEL STONE.

Hardware!

Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, Tin, and Japanned Ware. Agricultural Implements

AND

Stoves,

Pumps, Cloth Wringers, Window Sash and Doors, Glass, Carpenters Tools, Putty &c.

FARMING TOOLS

Everything usually kept in a first class HARDWARE STORE

Also

Paints, Turpentine, &c.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Store on 2d Street in Herald Block.

F. WOMMER.

Chaska, Carver County Minn.

STRUCK BY

Lightning!

Emerson's Triangular Copper Lightning Rod.

THE BEST IN THE

WORLD!

INSURES AGAINST FIRE.

The only company that insures against Fire by Lightning. It is also the cheapest and most perfect rod manufactured.

Having purchased the right for Carver and Scott Counties of this superior rod I shall call upon the citizens therein during the spring and summer and earnestly solicit your patronage, feeling confident that I can offer better bargains and do better work than any other company in the United States.

FRED ILTIS.

CHASKA .. .. .. MINN.

Dr. J. S. RICHARDSON

ECLECTIC,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

CHASKA .. .. MINN.

[OFFICE OPPOSITE THE OLD CATH. CHURCH.]

Offers his services to the surrounding country, is prepared to treat thoroughly all Chronic diseases—Especially Liver and Lung diseases.

The Valley Herald

Official County Paper.

BY F. E. DU TOIT,

CHASKA THURSDAY DEC. 26 1872.

STOPPED.

Political campaigns will engender bad feelings and revengeful resolves, and to more fully demonstrate the truthfulness of the aforesaid assertion, we have but to refer to the course of the Hon. Chas. Lineau and a few of his more ardent friends in Watertown in stopping their subscription to the HERALD. The reason for doing the same, we suppose to be fully defined in a letter by the said Hon. C. H. Lineau in a recent number of the Minneapolis *Free Press*, signed "backwoodsman." Now sir, we don't intend to review that letter in this issue, but as soon as our time will permit and at no remote day, we propose to riddle Mr. Lineau *through* and *through*, from the fact that said letter contains nothing more nor less than a tissue of falsehoods from first to last. But to return to the subject, we are pleased to say, that in our late visit to Watertown, we gained three subscribers where we lost one and that we think we can *live* through the coming new year notwithstanding the desertion of Mr. Lineau.

—For years corn has been used for fuel in portions of Iowa, and this year the farm of farmers in our State burning their crop. It is claimed that at 15 cents per bushel (the price of corn in the interior of Iowa) the article is cheaper for fuel than coal at $8 per ton, or wood at $6 per cord. Corn burns well and makes a pleasant fire in stoves fitted to burn coal or may be used in corn-cob, with wood in all stoves. But this information will not be of practical benefit here, because wood can be had for the cost of preparing and hauling it.

Ohio Liquor Law.

A special from Cleveland of the 16th says:

An important decision was made in the common pleas court, to-day, by Judge Foote. Since the recent passage by the Ohio Legislature of what is known as the Adair law, under which a wife may recover actual and exemplary damages from a liquor seller for furnishing her husband with intoxicating liquors, numerous civil suits have been brought and in some cases heavy damages been awarded by the jury. In such a case, to-day, Judge Foote held that under the statutes of Ohio it is not unlawful to sell ale, beer, cider, or native wine.—This construction of the law, by one of the ablest jurists of the State, is likely to have the effect of materially reducing the number of these suits, some of which seem of late to have degenerated into blackmailing speculations—a drunken husband getting a drink in a saloon, and the wife straightway entering suit against the proprietor. It is said that some married bummers have realized handsomely in that way.

A Fiend Well Rewarded.

At Halifax, N. S., on Saturday, Wm. Waterly, colored steward of the brigantine Union Star, of Paris, in order to avenge himself on the Captain attempted to burn the vessel and kill all on board. He stupefied all hands while sleeping, with muriatic acid, and then fired the vessel in the hold. Before he could extricate himself he was suffocated by the smoke. The captain awoke in time to arouse the crew and extinguish the fire. Waterly, who belonged to St. Kitts West Indies, was the only one who lost his life.

MR. J. D. BETHARDS, of High Point, Decatur county, Iowa, belong he to the Minnesota Independent Battalion of Cavalry, and was stationed at Fort Ripley in 1864—5, where he was discharged on account of a rupture occasioned by being thrown from a horse. He alleges that he is entitled to a pension and wishes to obtain the address of Capt. Boyd, Lieut. Kimball, Lieut. Berry, Mr. Smith, Steward, Capt. Henry Lowe, commander of the Post, or any other soldiers who can certify to the facts, &c.

It is so nice of William Finn to be 107 years old, live in Bowling Green, and make wooden bowls for a living, for it gives his biographer an opportunity to say that he has doubtless resisted the tempting and "flowing bowl," and having worked at the trade for over seventy five years, ought to Finn-ish the business.

Anna E. Dickinson's new lecture is entitled, "Things hoped for." So Anna isn't engaged after all.

A Minnesota Scheme.

[Washington Special (11th) of the Chicago Tribune.]

Senator Trumbull presented a memorial to the Senate to-day, numerously signed by the citizens of Minnesota, protesting against the passage of a bill now docketed in the calendar, and which is entitled "An act to perfect navigation on the Mississippi river." This bill was introduced by Senator Pomeroy last session, and was intended to amend a former act, approved July 28th, 1868, by which 200,000 acres of land were granted to Minnesota to aid in the improvement of the Mississippi river, to be selected at the rate of one section in a township, and to be sold to actual settlers, at the usual government price per acre. It changes the spirit and scope of the original act, so as to provide that pine lands may be selected and sold in satisfaction of the original grant of 200,000 acres, without reference to the conditions of selection and sale originally provided. The memorialists object that, although Pomeroy's bill provides that the pine lands shall be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the sales shall cease when $250,000 has been realized, yet that it is wholly silent as to when, whereby, by whom, at what minimum price or on what notice the sales shall be made. They claim that the effect of this bill, if it becomes a law, will be to give the control of all the remaining pine timber lands in Minnesota, belonging to the general government, to a corporation, consisting of a few persons, and known as the Mississippi River Improvement and Manufacturing Company, to whom the State Legislature has heretofore granted all the interests of the State, present and prospective, in said lands. The memorial, with accompanying documents, was referred to the committee on Public Lands, where the bill complained of originated.

A Movement in Congress to Regulate Railroad Charges.

Resolutions offered by Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, in the Senate, with a view to regulating rates of fare and freight transportation on railroads between the States, and instructing the committee on the Judiciary to enquire into the authority of Congress on the subject, have been adopted and referred to the committee.—It is under the provision of the Constitution which authorizes Congress to regulate commerce among the several States that these resolutions were offered. It is to be hoped the Judiciary Committee will thoroughly investigate this matter, and propose the legislation needed. The railroads have grown to be stupendous monopolies, and tax the people of the whole country, and of all classes more heavily than the Federal Government can venture to tax them. A railroad that costs twenty millions inflates its stock to forty, fifty or sixty millions, and then demands fares from the traveling public, and rates of freight from our farmers and merchants to pay interest on the inflated and watered stock. This is a more burdensome and iniquitous tax than the Government imposes, and goes far to retard the development and business of the country. The railroads, like the great rivers, are the arteries of commerce between the States and congress has, no doubt, the power to regulate their charges. We know of no more important and necessary measure than this of Mr. Stewart, which has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and we hope that Congress will act upon it at an early day.

A Prediction.

The prophet of the Cincinnati Commercial makes these predictions:

"The Presidential candidates of the two or more parties four years hence will be of Republican antecedents, and that one of them will be a prominent Western man—some such man as Morton, or Washburne, or Logan; and the other a prominent eastern man—some such as Adams, or Boutwell, or Blaine. The contest will be between two or more Republicans. The Western man will go for retrenchment and free trade and governmental liberalism generally, while the Eastern man will represent political Whiggery.

"The prophet says that the Western candidate of the new Republican party will be the successor of General Grant in the Presidency."

—Further proceedings in the Greeley will case at white Plains, have by general consent been postponed until January 13th, before which time the counsel, retained by a number of gentlemen of New York, in the interest of the Misses Greeley, expect to effect an adjustment with the managers of the children's society, who appear to be now the only contestants of the will.

"Ben Wade's handsome daughter is bound to marry a poor carpenter," is an item circulating through the papers just now. Alas, for the rarity of news! Though, come to think about it, it will be news to Mr. Wade to learn that he has a daughter.

—The Anoka Union has removed to its new building, recently finished. It is said to be a fine fire-proof brick structure, two stories high.

HOME ITEMS

HERALD AGENT CARVER—G. A. DuTOIT

Lake Superior & M. R. R.

Trains arrive and depart from the Chaska depot as follows:

GOING NORTH.....6:20 A. M.
" " .....3:30 P. M.
GOING SOUTH.....11:00 A. M.
" " .....8:30 P. M.

S. W. LUSK, Agent.

Shakopee, Chaska & Carver Accommodation Trains.

CONNECTING WITH ALL TRAINS ON SIOUX CITY R.

GOING WEST,	GOING EAST.
10:00 A. M.	8:45 A. M.
2:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.
6:20 P. M.	5:10 P. M.

H. & D. TRAINS,

Going West, 7.45 P. M. Going East, 6:00 A. M.

NOTICE.

Payments for back subscription to the HERALD must be made at once. We are very much in need of money and are consequently obliged to call on all those indebted to pay up.

MARRIED.

At Waconia, in the Catholic Church, Dec. 19th 1872, Theodore Zieroth to Miss. Mary Beck.

NEW PASTOR.—Father Wm. Lette, the new pastor of the Catholic Church at this place, arrived in town last Saturday and officiated in the pulpit last Sunday. The Rev. Father is highly spoken of by those acquainted with him. We welcome him to Chaska.

RETURNED.—Totally he fears of the public, especially the widows and orphans, excited by the last article in last week's HERALD in regard to the house of the editor, we would state that we made no trip in the one and—in no house perfectly sound in body, limb and purse.

DR. MILES.—Dr. R. S. Miles of the Physio Medical School has settled in Young America, and we are informed by citizens of that place, that he is meeting with good success and that he is very highly esteemed by the whole community.

LIVERY STABLE.—Several parties from abroad have been in town of late, looking the ground over with a view to establishing a Livery Stable. Mr. Knight of Wright Co; says that he will start in shortly if the ground is not occupied before he can complete arrangements for moving over.

TOYS!—Mr Theis and Kerker have a large assortment of toys on hand for the Holidays. Give them a call.

PERSONAL.—Hon. D. M. Sabin, of Stillwater made our city a business call last week. He also, as would naturally be supposed, made the HERALD office a call.

Hon. Chas. Bachman of Young America, surprised his friends in Chaska by putting in his appearance last Monday.

Col. Baxter was in attendance at the McLeod County District Court last week.

CHASKA MARKET.—Wheat 85, Barley 45, corn 35 to 40, oats 30 cts per bushel.

Pork $4 to $4.25 per hundred, poultry in fair demand. Lard 8 cts. per lb, Butter 20 to 25 per lb.

Wood, dry maple $4,25 per cord—Oak $2 50, soft $2.25. Hoop poles $9 to $10, per M.

CARVER S. SCHOOL.—No detailed report has reached us of the entertainment on christmas eve, of the Union Sabbath School at Carver. We were simply informed that it was a grand success, and that a very large audience greeted the musical entertainment.

The vote as to which was the most popular Railroad station agent, attracted much attention and resulted as follows:

W. H. Mills, H. & D. R. 206 votes.
D. H. McCauley Minnea, R. 191 "
Mills maj. 15

Full report next week.

CHRISTMAS IN CHASKA.—Christmas was generally observed in Chaska.—Services were held at the different churches and the principal stores were closed in the afternoon. "Kris Kringle" put in an appearance at the Moravian Sunday School, much to the delight of the little ones. Mr. Thies is supt.

WATERTOWN.—We shall duplicate Watertown in our next issue.

Young America.

Since the completion of the H. & D. Road through Carver County, it is, comparatively speaking an easy task to visit Benton and Young America. You can take the train at Chaska at 11 40 a. m., and reach Benton at 12 20, and Young America station at 1 o'clock p. m. This trip we made last week.

We found Young America prosperous, notwithstanding the *epizoo* and the new Railway station. We visited, during the afternoon, the various business houses of the village and were agreeably surprised at the amount of business centering in this village. The live, enterprising business men of the place such as Messrs. Slocum, Ackerman Bros., Leistico, Rausch, Martin &c., have the welfare of the place at heart and the pride and liberality to keep the business of some 6 to 10 miles in radius, in Young America. The traveler will also find first class accommodation at the Union House, Henry Fabel, proprietor. Also at Mr Speiss.

WHEAT AND HOOP-POLES

Since the advent of the Railroad, this village has become noted as a wheat, hoop pole and pork market. Ackerman Bros., and Mr. Slocum have erected large warehouses at the Station and are buying large quantities of wheat and paying Chaska and Carver prices for the same. Mr. Fabel, Bythoffer and Hendrick and Henry Young are large dealers in Hoop-poles. It is, as may naturally be supposed a great source of revenue to the farmers round and about Young America.

THE STATION

A new town site has been laid out, at the Rail road station 1½ mile from the village and a good depot building erected thereat, with Mr. Mix agent.—Two warehouses have also been erected, a boarding house, 2 stores, one by Mr Murphy and the other by Mr. Slocum.

The name of the two places cannot at present be predicted. Although in our own opinion the new station will take the lead in a couple of years. For the present Young America is secure.

That there is a sufficient trade centering in and about Young America to build up a "right smart" town there cannot be a question and we unhesitatingly predict a bright future for one or the other of the two above named places.

Hops.—Hops have advanced for the simple reason that the demand is better than the supply. Western hops are now quoted at 30 to 35 cents. Wells' Circular complains of a very light crop in New York. An estimate is usually made every year by the commercial papers of all crops. We cannot say that these papers are run in the interest of the buyers, but it invariably happens that the estimates show a large crop, never less than an average crop. The estimates made three months ago of the wheat and hop crops were false, and exaggerate the crop raised. Hops at 35 cents will pay. The reports from foreign markets relative to hops are of a light crop of poor quality.

NEW YEAR BALL.—Peter Iltis, of the National Hotel has completed arrangements for a grand ball at his Hotel on New Year night and respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to attend.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!—We wish our readers one and all a Happy New Year! The anticipated pleasures of the new year, should be such as to inspire us with new resolves, and with a determination to render good during the year 1873.

NEW YEARS EVE.—The Concordia Society, will give a grand Concert and Ball on New Year eve, at their Hall,—A grand programme has been selected for the evening and a good time is assured the public.

Summons.

State of Minnesota, Dist. Court. Eigth Judical Dist. County of Carver.

Eliza A. Wakeman, against Gilbert L. Wakeman.

The State of Minnesota, To the above named defendant

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action a copy of which is herewith served upon you and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in Chaska in the County of Carver in the State of Minnesota within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint

Dated Chaska September 23d A. D. 1872.

BAXTER & PECK,
Plff's. Atty's Chaska Minn.

FURNITURE

AND

VARIETY STORE!

AT

Young's Old Stand, 2d St.

Consisting of a new and select stock of

BUREAUS,
STANDS,
CHAIRS,
BED-STEADS

And upholstery of every description.

ALSO

TOYS,
FRAMES,
PICTURES, &c.

The public is invited to call at my storeroom and examine my stock and prices, feeling confident of being able to sell as cheap as any store this side of St. Paul.

THOS. KERKER.

WE GUARANTEE THAT

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER

Who has ever had one of the

CELEBRATED

CHARTER OAK STOVES

WILL CHEERFULLY RECOMMEND IT AS THE MOST

Durable, Practical, Simple & Perfect

COOKING APPARATUS

THEY HAVE EVER USED.

ADAPTED TO ALL LOCALITIES AND *EVERY KIND OF FUEL.*

SOLD BY

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

SAINT LOUIS,

AND BY ALL

LIVE STOVE DEALERS

—LIKE—

FRITZ WOMMER.

City Meat Market.

The best of meats, sausages, poultry &c., constantly kept on hand. Market 2d Street, Chaska.

ANTON ROSSLER, Propr.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the undersigned in the town of Dahlgreen, County of Carver, one black cow, 8 or 9 years of age, with one horn broken off a little. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take the same away.

Dahlgreen, Nov. 15th 1872.

FRED'K. MEYER.

Cutters And Sleighs

Those in want of an extra good Cutter or Bob-sled should call upon John Biedel at Carver. He is manufacturing extensively and sells cheap.

KENNING & BROS.

CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

Manufacturers of Doors, Sash, Fronts, Flooring, Siding and all kinds of mouldings and plaining and sawing done to order.

Also

Carpenters and Builders.

Doors and window frames made to order.

Those wanting buildings erected, or any work done enumerated above, had better give us a call before going elsewhere. Work done cheap and guaranteed to be of first classe quality.

H. J. KENNING & BROS.

EDWARD H. HALLE. CHAS. H. LOYD.

E. G. HALLE & CO.

CHASKA, ... MINN.

Have just opened a new Drug Store and offer for sale a complete stock of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Perfumery,

Fancy,

And

Toilet Articles.

Glass, Oils,

Paints

And Varnishes,

Stationery,

AND

All Kinds

of Books,

Patent Medicines.

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE.

☞ Prescription carefully compounded at all hours from the purest Medicines.

E. G. HALLE & CO.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

Notices of the Press.

The Bazar is edited with a contribution of taste and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—Boston Traveller.

The Bazar commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to patchwork by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading matter of the Bazar is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—N. Y. Evening Post.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1873

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HARPER'S BAZAR, one year, $4.00

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

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Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The five volumes of Harper's Bazar, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $5 00 each.

The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

Notice Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated and made executed and delivered by John Jackson and Clara S. Jackson mortgagors on the 8th day of July A. D. 1872 to Charles J. Kindblom mortgagee and duly recorded on the 8th day of August A. D. 1872 at 10 o'clock A. M. in the office of the Register of Deeds of Carver County, Minnesota in Book "G" of mortgages on page 608, mortgaging the following described property situated in Carver County Minnesota, to-wit:

The south east quarter (¼) of section No. Twenty three (23) in township No. one hundred and seventeen (117) of Range No. twenty six (26) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land according to Government survey.

Upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of five hundred, seventeen and 18-100 dollars, ($517,-18 100) and no proceedings at law having been had to collect the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statute in such cases made and provided the aforesaid mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of Carver County Minnesota, to the highest bidder for cash on Monday the 30th day of December A. D. 1872 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Chaska in said County to satisfy the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage and the costs and expenses of foreclosure and sale, and also twenty-five dollars ($25), attorneys fees, stipulated in said mortgage to be paid in case of the foreclosure thereof.

Dated Carver, Minn. Nov. 13th 1872.

CHARLES J. KINDBLOM, Mortgagee.
FRANK WARNER, Att'y for Mortgagee.

NOTICE.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, CARVER CO. Minn. Dec. 7th 1872.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance to a Resolution adopted by the Board of County Commrs Dec. 6th 1872. Bids will be received by the said Board at the March session next for the sale of part of the County Poor farm, viz: West ½ of north east ¼ and south east qr of north east qr Sect. 17, Town 115, Range 24.

By order of the Board.

F. WERGO, Co Auditor.

THE NEWS.

At Home.

CHARLES MYERS suicided at Lansing, Mich., on Thursday night, by blowing out his brains in an omnibus.

THE handsome stone residence of James McKeehan, in Avondale, near Cincinnati, was burned on Friday. Loss $20,000.

A HAY press with two hundred tons of hay, was burned at Joilet, Ill., on Thursday night—also two cars of oats.

JOHN GREEN has been arrested in St. Louis on a charge of robbing a Mr. Holbrook, of Cairo, of $1,000 seven years ago.

THE political difficulty in Alabama is about to be settled by the resignation of both factions of the Legislature.

THE ship Gustave, belonging to Nantes, has been lost at sea with all on board.

THE Judiciary Committee has agreed to report a bill for the increase of the President's salary to $50,000 per annum.

IT is reported that the employes of all English railway companies will strike on the second of January.

A Boston despatch says that on Thursday at the Hoosic Tunnel an opening was effected into the center shaft. Workmen passed from one section into the other.

LADY DOVONTY, who was a prominent witness in the Tichborn case, is dead.

IT is feared that the steamship Commander, hence for Queenstown, November 2d, with a cargo of corn has foundered.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that over five hundred letters have been addressed to the Chief Justice concerning the place of Marshal of the Supreme Court, resigned by R. C. Parsons.

AN incipient insurrection in the suburbs of Madrid on Wednesday evening, was quelled after twenty persons had been killed and wounded.

SECRETARY DELANO has gone to Cuba.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has appointed Thomas P. Fallman receiver of the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago.

THE President sent the following nominations to the Senate on Friday: B. W. Brisbers, Consul at Verviers, France; James Wright, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana. The following to be second lieutenants in the army: W. H. Kell, of Ohio; E. B. Pratt, of Michigan, and R. H. L. Alexander, of Kentucky.

GEORGE PRICE, whom nobody seems to know, and who is believed to have sailed for Europe, has made mortgages and deeds of property which he did now own, in Hudson county, New Jersey, to the amount of $300,000, and caused them to be recorded.

AMONG the confirmations by the Senate, on Friday, were the following: Indian Agents—Benjamin Thomas, Southern Apache agency, New Mexico; J. H. Williams, Yakoma agency Washington Territory; Jared W. Daniels, Red Cloud agency; L. O. Dyer, Klamoth agency, Oregon; W. D. Crothers, Monquis Puebla agency, Oregon; James Wright, to be Superintendent of Indian affairs in Montana.

THE Gettysburg Battle field Memorial Association has resolved to proceed at once to the erection of two memorial monuments—one on McKnight's Hill—indicating the position of the Union arms, the right of the First Division of the First Corps; the other on Great Flat Rock, on Culp's Hill, indicating the position of the Union left, the Second Division of the Twelfth Corps. The material will be native granite from the battle field.

Two other wills of Horace Greeley, have been discovered, one bearing date 1857, and the other 1861.

THE funeral of the late Edwin Forrest will take place in Philadelphia on Monday.

PROF. STOWE, husband of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, is again seriously ill.

A MOVEMENT has been initiated in Brooklyn establishing a system of cheap eating houses for working classes of both sexes.

THE Herald publishes a card from Samuel Sinclair, in which he says there is no truth in the report that his wish to obtain Greeley's big share of the Tribune stock is at the bottom of his desire to see the provisions of the will of 1871 carried out, and that as far as he knows all friends are working in harmony.

SECRETARY FISH on Friday telegraphed to Minister Marsh to notify the Italian Government that steamers crowded with destitute Italians continue to arrive here, under promises of work with high wages, and that it is their duty to officially stop the imposition, and counsel persons contemplating emigrating against extravagant stories about high wages with little work in America.

ONE HUNDRED Warmobthites threatened to visit Washington and champion their cause before the President, but Attorney General Williams telegraphed them to remain at home, saying that the President's decision is made, and will not be changed, and the sooner it is acquiesced in the sooner good order and peace will be restored.

AT Columbus, Ohio, on Friday evening, a fallen woman named Sarah Clark went into a saloon to get a drink and fell dead from heart disease.

THE Stanton ruby will be sent to the Crown Jeweller of London. It is now claimed to be worth $20,000.

THE gas stokers of Chicago threaten to strike on account of an attempt to reduce their wages.

FIVE pilots left Smithville, Del., in a boat to reach some vessel in the offing, but when well out to sea the boat disappeared, and nothing has since been heard of the occupants.

ADVICES from Virginia state that three inches of snow fell on Tuesday night and Wednesday. The fall is the heaviest in years.

THE Modero Indians have retreated to Wright's Cave, southwest side of Tule Lake, Oregon with children and squaws. They have laid in a great supply of provisions. The cave is situated on high table land. The under ground entrance is narrow and easily guarded. It is calculated 50 Modero warriors, and a number of Piit River and Pintes with them are fortified there. Fourteen settlers have been killed in the war so far. Henry Miller was tortured to death. About 30 Modocs have been killed. Six hundred troops are in the field at the present time, besides volunteers.

THE Senate in executive session on Wednesday, confirmed the following nominations: Ward Hunt, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice Samuel Nelson, resigned; Samuel F. Phillips, Solicitor General of the United States, vice B. H. Bistow, resigned; N. B. Judd; Collector of Customs at Chicago; Consuls—Lucius Fairchild, Liverpool; S. W. Dobray, Fayal; Lorenzo Brittenc, Dresden; Richard Birdslie, to be Agent and Consul General to Alexandria, vice George H. Butler, suspended. Postmasters G. F. Witter, Grand Rapids, Wis.; F. A. Haywood, Omro, Wis.; Wm. C. Thomas, Green Bay, Wis.

THE liabilities of S. B. Keyes & Co., Cincinnati bankers, who lately failed, are $220,000, while their nominal assets are $320,000, and their assets $115,000 They propose to settle with their creditors at 50 per cent., payable in six, twelve and eighteen months.

ESTES DAVIS, sixty years of age, a recluse, suicided at Cincinnati, on Tuesday. A letter from Hon. Job E. Stevenson was found on him showing that he had applied for the consulship to the Fejee Islands.

EDWARD E. KENDRICKS, a New York curbstone broker, has been committed for trial in default of $20,000 bail, on the charge of selling $40,000 worth of bonds stolen from the Middleborro, Mass., bank.

W.H. ZABRISKIE, long prominently connected with the business interests of Detroit, Secretary of the Wyandotte Rolling Mills, and one of the managers of the Silver Islet mines, died on Sunday.

THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Sacramento, bound from Panama to San Francisco with 150 passengers and 200 tons of freight, is ashore on a reef off San Antonio, Lower California. A steamship has gone to relieve the passengers. The Sacramento will probably prove a total loss.

PRIVATE cable advices report the suspension of Jacob Freres et Le Banque de L'Union, Brussels and Antwerp. They have been granted an extension of four weeks, and the arrangements of their affairs has been taken in hand by Messrs. Fould and the Comptoir d'Escompte, the leading discount house in Paris. The bank had a nominal capital of thirty million francs, with eight and a half paid in.

ON Saturday, a man named Slossen, an old citizen of Kansas City, was thrown from a wagon by a runaway horse, and had his skull fractured, from the effects of which he died on Sunday. He leaves a family.

GOVERNOR BALDWIN, of Michigan, has appointed Harvey H. Cooledge, of Niles, to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. David Blackman, from the Bench of the Second Judicial Circuit of that state.

AN Englishman named Wm. Taylor was found on the bridge at Marinette, Wis., Monday morning, with his skull fractured near the ample. The Coroner's jury gave a verdict of death by assault with a deadly instrument in the hands of some person or persons unknown

MARSHAL KELLEY, of Fort Wayne, has arrested a man named Berg on suspicion of being the $25,000 watch thief of Chicago. Berg was trying to sell watches answering the description of stolen property in a saloon. He is in custody awaiting identification.

N. H. BRAINARD, postmaster at Iowa City, is charged, on the affidavit of one of his clerks, with perjury, theft, and embezzlement. He has had the office since June last.

MONDAY morning an unknown young man was found dead a mile and a half west of Union City, Ind., about one hundred yards from the Bee Line Railroad, with his throat cut. There was nothing about his clothes to identify him. He is supposed to have been murdered.

THE motion to quash the indictment against Tweed has been denied.

CHAS JOHNSON, the colored wife-slayer, was hung in Washington on Tuesday.

DURING the storm on the continent six houses in London were blown down and fifty persons injured. A brig foundered off the Isle of Wight. All on board perished.

THE Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago has failed in consequence of frauds perpetrated by its President, Fred. S. Winslow.

JNO. T. CROXTON, of Kentucky, has been appointed as Minister resident in Bolivia.

PARSONS & Co.'s wharf, East Gloucester, Mass., caved in Tuesday, carrying into the water about 10,000 hogsheads of Cadiz salt, valued at $20,000. The wharf was damaged to the extent of $8,000 to $10,000.

HENRY N. SMITH has resigned the Presidency of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and E. G. Higgins has been appointed in his place.

LOTTA, the actress, is not dead, as reported.

THE steamer Emma has been burned at Shawneetown Bar, on the Ohio. Loss $30,000.

THE Phœnix Flouring Mills, in Kansas City, owned by W. D. Oldham and valued at $30,000, were burned a day or two ago. Insured for $18,000.

THE Erie Railway freight and passenger depot at Union, one mile from Binghampton, burned Tuesday night.

ALEXANDER DONALDSON, Geo. Bentley, and a man named Kelly, laborers on the Albany and Susquehanna Railway, were killed by the caving of a gravel bank at Osborn Hollow.

OWING to the supply of water ceasing in Jersey City and Hoboken, on Wednesday through ice in the pipe, the machine shops and factories were idle.

ON Tuesday the President sent the following nominations to the Senate: William Carey, United States Attorney for Utah, *vice* G. C. Bates; A. J. Simmons, of Montana, agent for the Indians of Milk River Agency; J. W. Daniels, of Minnesota, Indian agent of the Red Cloud Agency.

JOHN J. PATTERSON, immediately after his election as U. S. Senator by the South Carolina Legislature, was arrested on a charge of bribery.

A BILL has been passed in the House, removing the political disabilities of L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi.

THE Democrats of Boston re-elected Mayor Gaston on Tuesday, by 350 majority. The Common Council stands 40 Republicans to 24 Democrats.

A SENSATION was created on Tuesday, at Elizabethtown, Ky., by the commencement of a suit on behalf of Wm. Lent, of San Francisco, against Philip Arnold, John Dock, and other parties engaged in the recent diamond operations in Colorado, for $35,000 in the safe at Arnold's residence, in Elizabethtown, and valuables in the bank of Thomas Polk, at that place, were attached, upon affidavit of Lent, alleging that the above sum was obtained from him by Arnold and Dock by means of fraudulent representations.

AN unknown man was found hanging to a tree, about two miles from East St. Louis, on Monday. He had evidently been killed by a blow on the temple, and afterwards suspended to a limb of a sycamore tree, only four feet from the ground, by unknown persons.

TWENTY-EIGHT coal laden boats broke adrift from the steamer Norwich while passing through Barnegat, West Highlands on Tuesday, and sunk. The entire amount of coal lost was 3,500 tons, the value of which together with that of the boats, exceeds $25,000.

MARSHAL KELLEY, of Fort Wayne, has arrested a man named Berg on suspicion of being the $25,000 watch thief of Chicago. Berg was trying to sell watches answering the description of stolen property in a saloon. He is in custody awaiting identification.

THE following struck jury has been empanelled in the Jumel will case: John A. Readne, John Abendroth, Charles Lamer, E. S. Jaffray, Henry Bowers, John Romer, Abraham Bogardus, Joseph F. Stone, David L. Snydam, Charles H. Fellows, Charles H. Mount, and James Dodd. The trial is expected to last fully a month.

WM. WOLF stabbed and killed Valentine Daum at Cincinnati, early Monday morning, because the latter undertook to take him up. Both were butchers.

AN unknown man died in the depot of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, at Cleveland, Saturday morning, from blows upon the head, received somewhere in a drunken row.

Abroad.

HON. R. C. SCHENCK, United States Minister to Great Britain, who has been absent from London for some time on a visit to Southern Europe, has returned to his post.

THE weather in France is very stormy. The waters of the Siene are rising, and inundations are threatened. The river Loire is also rapidly rising.

A FRESHET on the River Sombre caused a sudden flooding of the coal mine near Charleroi, Belgium The accident occurred while the miners were at work, and many were drowned.

THE Paris police entered several wine shops on Sunday, and seized copies of petitions for the dissolution of the Assembly, which were circulating there for signatures.

A MEETING of Americans was held at Longhorn Hotel, London, last Saturday night, to take action regarding the death of Horace Greeley. Dorsheimer presided, and among those present were Messrs. McCulloch, Rody, Altman, Bates, Stephanus and Digby Seymour. A resolution of eulogy and regret was adopted.

Behind Time.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

Hold on, Father Time, you are going too fast!
Pray what is your terrible strait?
You must be afraid that your mistress or maid
Will scold you for being too late.

Hold on, you old spendthrift! and answer me this!
Does Mother Time loiter about
To pick up your stitches, the best of your aiches,
As fast as you ravel them out?

Why couldn't you stop for an hour or two,
And give us a chance to take breath?
And not go at this pace, as if life were a race
And you must be in at the death?

Those dear little minutes are tired, I know,
So long and so steadily they've run;
And the seconds—tick, tick, goes their swift double quick—
Are wishing the drill was 'most done.

No matter how early or late I may toil,
No matter how high I may climb,
The days will go on ere my duties are done,
For I can't get ahead of Old Time.

Then I'll not waste the moments by counting the hours,
But I'll work and I'll play with a will:
For how do I know but to chaos we'd go
If old Father Time should stand still?

SAVED BY A DREAM.

Permit me to introduce the speaker, Mr. Haskell, western stage driver—a man, muscular and with an eye as keen and unflinching as an eagle's.

I drove the stage from New Sharon to Wexford, a distance of thirty miles. In the spring and fall when the travel was bad I always tarried over night. I liked that plan better for it gave me some leisure to be with my family.

The night of which I am going to tell you was late autumn. It has been a mighty tough storm all the way up—a north-easter, just as full of needle points as they could stuff in. Fine hail, you understand, and rain freezing up and frosting your beard, giving one a remarkable if not a pleasing cast of countenance. I had but two passengers up, an old man with very white hair and beard, and a younger man with a slight stoop, and no other peculiarity that I noticed. I took the mail bags outside with me under the seat.

I wasn't a particle sorry when the village of Wexford blinked at me with its numerous eyes from creviees in the showers of driving sleet.

Wexford was dignified by the name of village, South Wexford, more properly, for there was only a meagree collection of five or six houses, and I drove through this place, usually putting up at the half way house, as it was termed. Beyond this half way house was Wexford proper, with quite a bustling business air in its one huge smoke stack, and the row of stores well punctuated with the marks of Western civilization—drinking dens. The other stage route ended here on account of the roughness of the road—the postman jolting the distance between the half way house and there to connect the mail line. This half way house had a sorry reputation on account of the villainous class of roughs that frequented it to have a game of poker or a bit of a ring fight. I had watched the games scores of times without allowing myself to be drawn into them, or disturbed by them.

As I said, I only tarried at Wexford during the bad weather of early spring and late autumn. But to come back to the night of the storm. It was much as might be expected. A small number of ruffianly fellows were in the bar room, but the night was rather threatening for the mass to come out. In fact, I brought in the stage about all the noticeable persons destined to study the cloudy heavens that night through the bottom of mine host's glasses. There was Black Dave—an appendix general to the tavern, as cunnsy a piece of clown as one would care to see; and Powder Bill, a second class ruffian, who had gained his cognomen by having had his face somehow blown full of powder. Besides these there were several loafers in no wise remarkable. Of this I was glad, for I was aware that the mail bag was unusually heavy. I knew that there were quite large sums of money expected by different persons about that time, and I should be glad enough when the responsibility was off my shoulders.

We passed a social evening. The chatting turned upon practical joking, and the danger oftentimes resulting therefrom. The persons who participated the least in the conversation was my passenger up—the man with stoop shoulders. I had learned that his name was Jenks. While this one and that one toids their tales, his sharp, downcast eyes would in spite of himself, turn continually towards that corner of the room where I had lossed my mail bags. On the other hand the old fellow with the long, white hair was the most boisterous talker of the group. His laugh was the loudest, his puffs of smoke the most frequent, and his voice, strengthened with his rising spirits lost much of the quaver noticeable in oldish persons.

I was both astonished at him and delighted also. To find a man slipping down the shady side of life's hill, gay and disposed to make merry with his friends, is as rare an occurrence as it is exhilarating to witness. He had a peculiarity about the face which you sometimes see, and which gives an effect singular if not pleasant to the holder. He had very bright, rapidly revolving eyes, under bushy black eyebrows, brows shaggy enough to suggest miniature crow's nests roughly piled together. He called himself Stowell, and I judged him to be a stranger in those parts. In truth he incautiously made mention of the fact that he was on government business. At mention of this I found Jenks furtively and steadily regarding him from the corner of his eyes My feelings had settled into fixed distrust of Jenks before the evening was half spent; on the other hand the entire company, if I except Jenks, mentally pronounced the old fellow—just the one to while away the dull evening.

After some quite loud boasting of courage and brave deeds by several of the party, and this one telling what he could do, and that one affirming what he would do under such and such circumstances, a motion was made for bed. The old fellow, with a separate good night to all, was shown to his room first, at his own request, Jenks and myself going last. The glances which this fellow cast at the bags as I took them up to my room, were not particularly reassuring. I thought at first to speak of my suspicions to the landlord, and then I felt ashamed to do so, and went into my room. Turning on the threshold I was unpleasantly surprised to see Jenks standing outside of his room and regarding me with a fixed gaze.

"Blundering fool!" said I to myself, "if his intentions are to rob me he has taken the mode of proceeding to put me on my guard."

I closed my door and locked it securely, dumped the mail-bags in the corner, and being weary, immediately undressed and retired.

I lay for a long time, turning this way and that, made restless, I suspected, by continually thinking of Jenks and his strange conduct. I grew angry at last with myself for allowing him to keep so before my vision, but this state of mind did not tend to sleepiness, I assure you. While I lay tossing about I heard one after another of the members of the family go to bed. Still that infernal Jenks kept before me. I muttered anathemas and turned over again.

Now comes the singular part of the affair. I must have fallen asleep for a moment. I dreamed that I was in that very house, in that very room and bed—that I had fallen asleep and woke up with the impression that there was some one under my bed; that I did not know how to ascertain the truth of it without causing the robber and murderer to spring on me unawares; that having a boyish trick of stuffing my pockets with everything, I felt in there for a marble, and found it—and leaning cautiously from the forward edge of the bed, dropped or rolled it toward the back side or wall of the room thinking, as I did so, that if there was no one there it would roll across and strike the flopboard with a sharp click. I dreamed that the marble rolled but a little ways, struck something and stopped—that I looked under the bed and found Stowell instead of Jenks, with murder written upon his face. Then there was a confused plan of what I said and did.

I came to full consciousness from this dream, or incubus state, and sheuned and turned over to see if I were really awake now. My whole body was damp, the sweat standing in drops upon my face, so great had been my suffering in that few moment's sleep. It was so frightfully real, that I shifted to the other side, and as silently as possible drew up my pants and felt in the pocket. My finger touched a bullet that was lying loose amidst other rubbish. I drew it out, and with such a sensation as I never experienced before and hope never to again, I prepared for the dream test. Reaching my hand well down towards the floor, I gave it a roll toward the back of the bed. It moved a foot or two and—Great God! It struck something soft and stopped.

My heart stopped beating for a minute, and globules of fire swam before my face, peopling the darkness with horrors. There was no choice but to fill up the programme of the dream. I sprang from the bed before thy muscles were paralyzed with terror, and called out:

"Here, you Stowell"—I actually intended to say Jenks, but could not—"come out from there, and have done with this sort of practical joking." No sound about the house. The stormy clouds tearing away overhead, allowed a watery moonlight to flood the room.

"Stowell!" I called again, "I am in no mood for this sort of practical joking I have not boasted of my courage, but I shall discharge my pistol under the bed, hit or miss, in one moment more."

There was a thumping and rustling, the spread was swept aside, and, God of Heaven! it was Stowell. I could see his white hair and beard. Before he had come to an upright position, for I could dimly discern the outlines of objects, I sprang to the door to shout for help.

I had not turned the key when I heard a leap outside, and the instant that the bolt fell back from the socket a man sprang into the room; a pistol ball grazed my ear, another shot, and two forms were struggling upon the floor. I was but a moment inactive; the next, and I had planted a blow with the butt of my pistol somewhere upon the grey head, which stretched the villain senseless, although the instant receiving the flash of a pistol in the side of the head, which, had it not providentally refused fire, must have materially interfered with my future power of narration.

Much confusion followed. The landlord rushed in; the landlady also; the latter, however, rushed out as quickly when she beheld my undressed uniform. Everything was explained directly. Jenks was my rescuer. Jenks whom I had so doubted, said to me, "Look here!" and he removed the hair of the robber, and exposed to our startled gaze the clean face and closely cropped hair of a "sentenced for life" penitentiary man.

"He escaped two weeks ago from—— and eluded pursuit. I got on the track of him at Detroit, and have followed him, off and on, ever since. He came up from New Sharon purposely to rob, and if need be, to murder you. His joviality, his apparent good humor, allayed all suspicion. I could read his plans when he first went to bed. He stowed himself into some closet or corner of your room to wait for you to fall asleep. I remained close by your door, and should have warned you, but feared to arouse the suspicions of the fellow, lest he should again make off."

Since I was really saved by a dream, I consider it remarkable.

I distrust remarkably jolly people now, and take into favor sour, silent appearing persons.

Jenks was a detective.

Limber.

A newspaper published at Port Jervis, the Tri-States Union, gives an astonishing description of the anatomical peculiarities of a Mr. George Thomas, now in that town, where he quite naturally has puzzled not only common people but physicians and surgeons. "He can move his heart to any part of his body," and, as is quite evident, can easily place it in his mouth, if he only takes it in his head to do so. There is something peculiar about his heart, too, for it is "suspended by two cords instead of one," and though the first be of flesh, the second may, for all one can tell, be a cord of wood. He can stop his pulse at will—probably by refusing to eat of leguminous vegetables, such as peas, beans, etc. He has two sets of ribs, one of which he can place over his abdomen—when he stands on his head. "He weighs about 165 pounds," but this is probably a mere pretence of his, as he may, being so hollow, turn the scale at will at any point from an ounce to a ton, and this is rendered more probable by the fact that he has a brother who, though six feet three inches in height, can make himself three feet three—perhaps by sitting on a low stool. Poor Mr. Thomas has no pericardium, and there is a general lack of continuity and consistency about him, though the hardness of his cheek stands out in bold relief.

A STUPID fellow found a light guinea in a street of London one day, which he was obliged to sell for 18 shillings. The next day he saw another guinea lying in the street, and was about to pick it up, but suddenly passed on, muttering, "No, no. I'll have nothing to do with you. I lost three shillings by your brother yesterday."

TERRIFIC HURRICANE.

Frightful Disaster to the Shipping at St. John, N. B.—Great Sufferings of the Shipwrecked Mariners—A Crew Partly Frozen to Death—Six Schooners Ashore.

ST. JOHN, N. B., November 30.—A terrible storm began here last evening, and prevailed violently during the greater part of the morning and toward the close of the day. Yesterday morning a heavy snow storm set in, which lasted until seven o'clock, when fell in great quantities fell. It prevailed during the night accompanied with high winds. At midnight, rain came down in torrents, and a great gale was blowing. Soon the wind veered round to the west, the air grew cooler, and snow fell again, and at daylight the storm culminated in a furious hurricane of blinding snow

There were over one hundred vessels in the harbor, and they all experienced rough usage. The schooner Reward, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, was totally wrecked on the Foul Ground at daylight, two out of her seven men alone being saved; five perished before the eyes of the people. The Reward was bound to New York from Hillsboro, with a cargo of plaster. She was over taken by the storm while in the bay, when she made for St. John. At Red Head she came to anchor, and at five o'clock this morning she had drifted down to Foul Ground, off Ballast wharf, in a disabled condition.

The crew clung to the rigging, and the gale was at its height. The life boat was incomplete in her sittings, and was partially manned by volunteers. The situation was fearful. Immense surges rolled up the harbor with terrible fury. Spars, foremast and rigging were carried away, and the men clung to the floating spars and pieces of timber. Five men sunk to rise no more; two were saved. The vessel is a total wreck.

The schooner Addie Byerson, 178 tons, of Lubec, Me., from Windsor, laden with plaster, for Philadelphia, went ashore at Red Head at eight this morning. The crew, though saved, endured great hardships. She lost her rudder and parted both chains and anchors. The topsail schooner Enterprise is in a bad condition, lying off Rocky Shore, near the almshouse. Five men were taken from her in a life boat. The schooner Pioneer, of Paraboro, for Portland, Me., with plaster, went ashore rear of the almshouse. The crew took to the rigging and remained there four hours, whence they were taken off and rescued by the life boat sent from the shore. One man was badly frozen.

At four o'clock this afternoon the schooner Ellen, from Pictou, Nova Scotia, laden with coal, came round Partridge Island. In attempting to enter the harbor she struck on Foul Ground, and is a total wreck. The sailors saved themselves, though a boat was dispatched after them. The brigantine Henry Gilbert is among the missing vessels. Her papers were washed ashore. She is owned in Belfast. The schooner G. H. Dyer, of Windsor, for Boston, tried to make Ficarenco harbor, but was driven ashore on the ledge at Taylor's island, losing the greater portion of her heel, but is now in comparatively favorable condition. The large American ship Humber, lying at Scammel's Wharf, parted her cables, tore away her mooring posts and dashed bow foremast into the warehouse on the eastern end of the wharf and demolished her jibboom. The warehouse was shattered. A cable which held the ship to the wharf was snapped asunder.

The steamer New Brunswick, from Boston, of the International line, left Eastport, Me., at three o'clock. Off Point Lepreaux she experienced heavy weather and hove to. The sea boarded her and filled her saloon. She bore up and ran for Pizarenoo, but reached here at four this afternoon. The schooner Spring Bird, of Windsor, for Calais, with plaster, is ashore at Musquash, with a loss of anchors and rudder, but hopes to get off, by discharging, without further damage.

The brig Havelock, from Windsor, with plaster, is ashore with a loss of her anchors and rudder. All shipping suffered more or less severely from the effects of the gale. Vigorous movements are on foot to inaugurate a lifeboat association and to have boats properly equipped and manned.

In the city several buildings were blown down. The new edifice in course of construction, and nearly completed, for the Young Men's Christian Association, yielded to the wind, and one-half of the upper portion fell to the ground. Three groceries were crushed, several private dwellings blown over, barns were demolished and fences flew in all directions. At noon the wind partly died away, but the snow storm still came on in flurries. Two bodies have been recovered. The damage both by land and sea is very large, but no estimate can be made yet. There seems to be no abatement in the fury of the storm; it still rages, and fears are entertained for the safety of the fleet of vessels which left here the other morning.

Trick of a Necromancer.

A pleasant-looking gentleman of foreign appearance entered a tobacconist's shop in one of the market towns of South Durham, says the London Grocer, and asked for a good cigar. The article having been furnished him, he proceeded to apply it to his nose with the air of a connoisseur, and then to protest that its flavor was most peculiar, not to say offensive. The tradesman declared that the cigar was an excellent one; his visitor as stontly maintained that it was not, and that he was so convinced of the fact that he at once determined to try what the cigar was really made of. Taking a penknife from his pocket he began to cut the "weed" in two, and had no sooner began to do so than a quantity of feathers dropped from the cigar. The more he cut the faster the feathers flew, until the whole cigar was whittled away, and the shop looked more like an upholsterer's than a tobacconist's. Having given this ocular and practical proof that he had not remarked the peculiar flavor of the cigar without reason, the foreign gentleman took his departure, leaving the shopkeeper utterly bewildered and the possessor of a quantity of feathers, enough to stuff an ordinary cushion. The customer was a conjuror.

FLOWERS purchased for funerals are of the most expensive kind, and yield a large revenue. In midwinter the price of a handsome basket is from five dollars to fifty dollars. Bouquets can be made from three dollars to twenty-five dollars. Single rosebuds cost twenty-five cents, and carnations twenty cents. Smilax is sold for one dollar a yard, and violets by the dozen at twelve cents. One spray of lilies of the valley costs twenty-five cents.

TRUE glory consists in doing what deserves to be written, in writing what deserves to be read, and in so living as to make the world happier and better for our living in it.

Proceedings in Congress.

SENATE.—Several memorials were presented on December 10. Discussion arose upon an effort of the Financial Committee to have the bill prohibiting the sale of liquors in the District of Columbia, referred to the Judiciary Committee. The effort failed, and the matter went back to the former committee. Bills were introduced, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupon bonds in exchange for the registered bonds; and to authorize the President to release the Empire of Japan from the payment of the indemnity due to the United States under the convention of 1864. Mr. Cole offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to provide for the election of President and Vice President, and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people. The resolution was adopted. The Vice President announced the appointment of Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute in place of Garrett Davis, deceased. The bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Ouachita river at or near Arkadelphia, Arkansas, was passed: also a bill to provide for the removal of the sunken wrecks obstructing the channel off Sandy Hook.

HOUSE—Bills were introduced and referred: Authorizing collectors to grant special orders for unloading steamships at night, also establishing a new scale of fees and salaries for Custom officers; repealing the bankruptcy act; repealing the special tax on retailers of leaf tobacco; repealing the enforcement act; abolishing the stamp duty on bank checks; abolishing the special tax on leaf tobacco, etc. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill reported last session by Coburn, of Indiana, to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows or orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public land, with authority to assign their certificates and locate by attorney. The bill was debated until the expiration of the morning hour, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

SENATE.—A bill was passed on December 11 to admit free of duty the statue to commemorate the sailors who fell in the late war: Mr. Hitchcock introduced a bill for the removal of certain Indians in Nebraska to the Indian territories. Bills were passed placing colored persons who enlisted in the army on the same footing as other soldiers as to bounty lands; authorizing the settlement of the claims of the estate of the late Admiral Dahlgren; establishing an assay office at Helena, Montana. Mr. Sumner's supplementary civil rights bill was reached on the calendar, but objection being made it went over. Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill for the reduction of the officers and expenses of the Internal Revenue Bureau, with amendments providing that the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor shall cease to exist at such time in the districts respectively as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may find it practicable, prior to July 1st, 1873; authorizing the appointment of 25 additional agents until July 1st, 1873, in addition to those provided for by the existing law; and amending the present law so as to provide that all of the additional commission of one-half per cent. shall be paid to the collector receiving the tax on all spirits produced after the office of assessor shall cease according to the bill. The Senate concurred in the House bill removing the political disabilities of L. Q. Lamar, and the House holiday resolution.

HOUSE.—The Judiciary Committee has instructed a report upon the power of Congress to regulate commerce among states. A memorial was presented from the Centennial Commissioner, asking aid. The Speaker announced the following appointments to fill vacancies on committees: Committee on Elections, Foster, of Ohio: on Claims, Hawley, of Conn.; on the Judiciary, Shickmecker, of Penn.; Civil Service Reform, Crocker, of Mass.; and Dodds, Ohio: on Patents, Estey, of Mass.; on Coinage, Weights and Measures, Connor, of Texas; on Private Land Claims, Gedlings, of Texas; on Agriculture, Hundor, of Texas. The House resumed the consideration of the soldiers bounty land bill, and debated with much warmth until the expiration of the morning hour. The French spoliation bill was postponed and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes presiding, on the Indian Appropriation Bill, as usual. Upon rising the bill was reported and passed.

SENATE.—On December 12th, Mr. Sherman called up the bill for the reduction of officers and expenses of internal revenue by abolishing the internal revenue assessors, and explained it, stating that it passed it would save between two and two and one-half million dollars annually. After a lengthy discussion the Finance Committee's amendments were agreed to and the bill passed. The bill for the relief of sufferers by the Boston fire was called up and debated for a short time, after which the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dawes, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupon bonds in exchange for registered bonds, the expense charged to be paid by the owner. After a discussion the bill passed, yeas 196, nays 22. The House took up the soldiers bounty land bill, which was discussed by Messrs. Coburn, Stiphens, Shback, Holman, Stoughton, and Shellabarger, chiefly in favor of it. A substitute offered by Mr. Holman was adopted, and the bill as amended passed by a vote of 116 yeas against 25 nays. Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported on the deficiency bill, appropriating $1,620,000. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the appropriation bill, which appropriates $30,480,000. Upon rising the bill was reported and passed.

SENATE.—On December 13, Mr. Cragin, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a substitute for the House bill to authorize the construction of six steam vessels of war, increasing the number to ten. A bill was passed appropriating $500,000 for the purchase of an additional site for the Boston post-office. The credentials of Geo. E. Spencer, re-elected Senator from Alabama, were presented. Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to organize the territory of Oklayavia, consolidate the Indians in the territory, and carry out the provisions of the treaties with certain tribes. Referred. Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to promote immigration to the United States, creating a bureau of immigration and providing for the comfort and protection of immigrants in many ways while aboard ships and after landing. The Boston relief bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. A bill prescribing the manner of taking testimony in contested election cases was passed.

HOUSE.—The bill to reimburse the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, $6,000 for property destroyed during the rebellion was rejected, yeas 56, nays 120. The House then took up the Senate amendment to the House bill abolishing the offices of assessors and assistant assessors of internal revenue. All of those that were mere verbal amendments were concurred in without question. The amendment authorizing the appointment of twenty-five Treasury agents was rejected, 26 to 89, and a committee of conference appointed.

An Awful Lonesome Man.

In the shanty which, in California's early days, did duty as office for the banking, postal and express business of Wells, Fargo & Co, in Marysville, there sat, on Saturday evening, a misanthropic and dejected looking individual, whose long and unkempt hair and beard, cowhide boots and rough dress bespoke the miner. For over an hour he sat there the picture of despair, with not a word or a look for any one present. Miners came, left their "dust," took their coin in return, and changed greetings with all present, save the one morose man whose apathy nothing, it seemed, could disturb. Finally there entered a young miner with a beaming face, who, after completing his business at the counter, turned to the agent in charge and remarked that on the previous Saturday he had some dealings with the bank, and thought that some mistake had been made in his account.

"Guess not," said the agent. "Our cash was all right, and I reckon we keep our books pretty straight."

But upon the request of the miner that the account should be examined, the account was looked at, and it was found that, through a clerical error, the miner had been paid just $50 too much.

"That's just what I make it," said the latter, "and here's your money." With this he threw down the gold, and received the thanks of the agent.

While the conversation was in progress, the misanthropic miner had preserved his look of utter indifference, but when he saw the money actually returned, his face brightened up, he rose slowly, walked toward the honest miner with slow and solid step, and said:

"Young man, don't you feel awful lonesome in this country?"—*Paterson Guardian.*

Two Sides of Life.

There is a shady side of life,
And a sunny side as well,
And 'tis for everyone to say,
On which he'd choose to dwell;
For everyone unto himself
Commits a grievous sin,
Who bars the blessed sunshine out,
And shuts the shadows in.

The clouds may wear their saddest robes,
The sun refuse to smile,
And sorrow, with its troop of ills,
May threaten us the while;
But still the cheerful heart has power
A sunbeam to provide;
And only those whose souls are dark,
Dwell on life's shady side.

Personal.

THOMAS CARLYLE is 77 years old.

PAREPA-ROSA is singing to Turks and infidels in Egypt.

REV. DR. E. H. CHAPIN has become editor of the Christian Leader.

STANLEY is to have an ocean steamer named for him.

POLLARD, the Southern history writer, is dangerously ill.

IT is stated that Mr. Charles Dickens jr., will visit this country next Spring.

THE Davenport brothers have gone to farming.

REV. ROBERTSON, of Louisville, has now gone into the insurance business.

LORD EXETER, of England, has bought 12,000 American fish ova.

ROBERT CHARLES BELL, the eminent engraver, of Edinburgh, is dead.

BAYARD TAYLOR has settled with his family at Gotha to spend several yaars.

MR. TROOTH was crushed to the earth in Savannah, but he rose again as he should.

PATTI receives $50,000 for two performances as week in Russia, and $1,600 a night for extra performances.

"ASTRONOMESS," which a Philadelphia paper places after the name of the late Mrs. Somerville, is the worst yet.

THE Kansas Blind Asylum has received a box of books bequeathed to it by Charles Dickens.

CRESWELL says that the boy of today will see the time when letters will be sent anywhere for a penny.

GAIL HAMILTON announces her intention not to write any more for the next six months.

MR. WILLIS ADAMS, of Springfield, an artist of the Antwerp school, has a volume of comic sketches in press.

IN the next Iowa Legislature there will be a Lyon, a Bullock, two Foxes and three Ducks.

AMERICA is shortly to be visited by Prof. Carl Vogt, the distinguished Swiss scientist.

HOSEA LEWIS, father of Ida, and long the keeper of Lime Rock Light, is dead.

O'NEIL, recently murdered in New York by King, was an educated and accomplished Welshman.

HARRY BASSETT sold in 1869 for $15. He would sell for that now if his owner would let him.

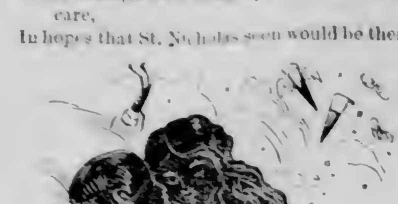
A WATERLOO soldier in Vermont, aged ninety-five, lately married and entered on his last campaign.

MARK TWAIN comes back because his wife's health is

The Night Before Christmas.

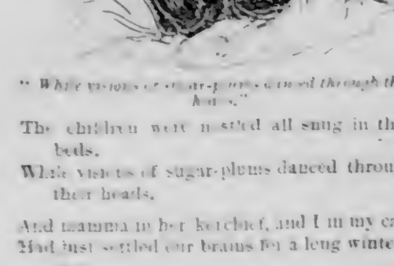
ILLUSTRATED BY BY D. SCATTERGOOD.

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house
Not a creature was stirring,—not even a mouse.
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there.



"While visions of sugar-plums danced through their heads."

The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar-plums danced through their heads,
And mamma in her kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap:
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter
I sprang from my bed to see what was the matter.

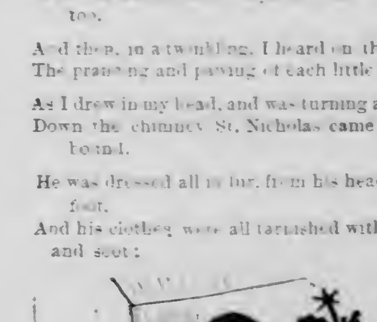


"Tore open the Shutters, and threw up the Sash."

Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters and threw up the sash.
The moon on the breast of the new-fallen snow
Gave the lustre of mid day to objects below:
When what to my wondering eyes should appear
But a miniature sleigh and eight tiny reindeer,

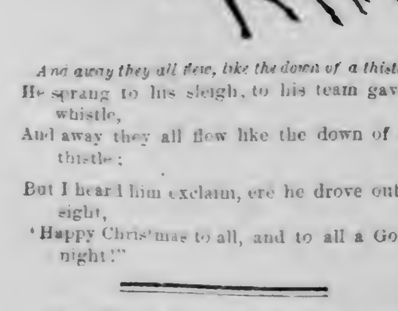
"I knew, in a moment, it must be St. Nick."

With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew, in a moment, it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled and shouted, and called them by name:
"Now Dasher! now Dancer! now Prancer! now Vixen!
On Comet! on Cupid! on Donder and Blixen!
To the top of the porch, to the top of the wall!
Now dash away, dash away, dash away all!"
As leaves that before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky,
So up to the house-top the coursers they flew,
With the sleigh full of toys, and St. Nicholas too.
And then, in a twinkling, I heard on the roof
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof.
As I drew in my head, and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound.
He was dressed all in fur, from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and soot;



"And he looked like a Pedler just opening his pack."

A bundle of toys he had flung on his back,
And he looked like a pedler just opening his pack.
His eyes—how they twinkled! His dimples—how merry!
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry:
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And the beard on his chin was as white as the snow.
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,
And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath;
He had a broad face, and a little round belly
That shook when he laughed like a bowl full of jelly.
He was chubby and plump, and a right jolly old elf:
And I laughed when I saw him, in spite of myself.
A wink of his eye and a twist of his head
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread
He spake not a word, but went straight to his work,
And filled all the stockings; then turned with a jerk,
And laying his finger aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose.



"And away they all flew, like the down of a thistle."

He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they all flew like the down of the thistle;
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight,
"Happy Christmas to all, and to all a Good-night!"

The Illinois lumber business, during the season about to close, has increased eight per cent. over that of 1871, and ten per cent. over that of 1870. Chicago is the mistress of this rich trade, which gives occupation to 200 firms. Last year 1,200,000,000 feet of lumber were received there, which, with laths and shingles, constitute a business amounting to $21,000,000.

Forty thousand Russians want to come to America.

THE FARM, AND HOUSEHOLD.

Sick Chickens.

Can any of your readers tell me what to do for my Brahma pullets? I have had a number of them taken sick; they neither die nor get well. Their necks are drawn on one side; comb and gills are very pale. They are dull in their movements, and eat but little. C. R. B.

Horses' Manes and Coats.

Middy Morgan, the horse-woman and stock reporter, says: "I give the following recipe, which I have personally proved to be efficient in restoring a healthy growth of hair on the tails and manes of horses: Corrosive sublimate (hyd. bichloride), oxymuriate of mercury, each four grains in one ounce of distilled water. wash the place where the hair is thin With warm water and soap, then rub dry with a linen cloth, and immediately after rub in some of the above liniment. If the hair has been rubbed off by the animal's own endeavors to allay cutaneous irritation, then dress with the following ointment: One ounce of fine flour sulphur, one ounce of pulverized saltpeter, made into a soft ointment with fresh butter or fresh rendered hog's lard; rub in at night and wash out in the morning with warm water and soap; repeat three or four times. If the hair is scant from natural debility of the capillary organs, then simply use cold water applied with a sponge; avoid all combing and brushing, and clean the mane and tail as the Arabs do, with a coarse flannel rubber."

Overgrown Hogs.

There is not a single advantage to be claimed in favor of big hogs. There never was a monster hog which did not make the men who raised him pay for every pound he weighed. They do not furnish an ounce of meat gratis, but charge full price for every atom of their carcass. When slaughtered, it takes a long time to get one cool to the marrow in the bone, and then when the hams are put in salt it is troublesome to finish them to the center. Four hundred live weight is as large as hogs should be to make good bacon. Beyond this size there is a loss somewhere. Either the feeder, butcher or consumer is cheated, and as a general thing every one who has anything to do with the big hog will find, if he observes closely, that they are not so profitable as the smooth, nice hog of 350 pounds weight. A small head with little, upright ears, and legs and ears delicate to perfection, are marks which indicate the greatest amount of food consumed, and it will always draw more readily the attention of every butcher.

The Best Butter.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal of Chemistry says:

"The best butter made in this country, if not in the world, is made in a small portion of Pennsylvania lying in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia, and comprised in the three countries of Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery. It is mostly a rolling country, and the farms are divided so as to have running water in every field. The three countries were mainly settled by the Friends. Some one has remarked of these people that, being debarred by the rules of their sect from extravagance in dress, and from spending their time in amusements, the talent which by others is employed in these lines finds expression in them in neatness and cleanliness In no department is this carried to a greater extent than in the dairies. Everything is kept as neat as soap and water can make it.

Enough pans are always kept to allow of their having a good sunning between the times of being used. The pans are set directly in running water, when this is not too cold, as it is in some cases. The churn is thoroughly scalded before being used, as are all the utensils which come in contact with the butter. Churning is generally done twice a week in the larger dairies, in order to accommodate the Philadelphia markets. This is frequently done by horse power in large barrel churns, which will hold from fifty to one hundred gallons. These are hung by gudgeons fastened to the head, and the whole barrel revolves, being closed air-tight. The dasher consists of strips of wood fastened to the sides of the barrel. Another point which is carefully attended to is thoroughly working the butter so as to free it from buttermilk. This is done on a sloping table with a wooden paddle, the hands never being allowed to come in contact with the butter. It is almost invariably put in pound balls, of the form of a truncated cone, each ball bearing a print on its border base. Some farms are celebrated above others in the Philadelphia market for producing good butter; but it will generally be found that their reputation depends mainly on the extra care they use. The breed of cows can have little to do with it, for we have seen in the same herd Alderneys, Devons, Durhams, and natives. The farmers care little about the breed, the only question being as to how much butter the cow will make, and of what quality it will be."

The Manure Heap.

The prudent farmer will not permit the manure that is made through the winter season to go to waste, and if he is very wise he will not be content with simply hauling out a half dozen loads, when if it is carefully saved he might have twenty loads or more to put on his land.

Until one tries the experiment, it seems astonishing that so much manure could be saved as we have seen hauled out from one barn during a single winter. The secret of a large manure heap consists simply in cleaning out the stalls, stables, and pens *every day*, instead of once a week or once a month. By frequent additions, the value of the heap for fertilizing purposes is also greatly increased. When the manure has accumulated so as to be in the way, the better plan is to haul it at once to the field.

Practically, every load of manure hauled to the field, this winter, will add a load of corn to the crib. We believe that the good farmer can just as well get one hundred bushels of corn to the acre in Kansas, as to be getting but forty or fifty; and we believe this result is to be obtained chiefly by using manure.

No matter whether the ground has been long in cultivation or not; no matter if it is the second year's ground; a good coat of manure will increase the yield of grain. Upon the Agricultural College Farm, we *saw* the effect of manure on new ground. We saw that the portion manured was nearly as high again (in June), and the stalks much larger and stronger, and the color better, than upon an adjoining place that was not manured. We have not heard the difference in bushels of grain, but we will guarantee that the manure counted in the crib in proportion to its looks in the field.

We are satisfied that clover is a much cheaper fertilizer for our large Western farms, and our peculiar style of farming, than is stable manure, or, indeed any other fertilizer; but this is no reason why we should waste the manure. Therefore, improve any leisure hours by distributing the manure—not one or two loads only, but twenty, thirty or fifty loads. It will pay.—*Kansas Farmer.*

No man did, or ever will do, his duty "by and by."

The Chicago Tribune

Now occupies its rebuilt premises with greatly improved facilities, and appears in a new quarto form of fifty-six columns, the largest, handsomest and best newspaper published west of New York. Its distinguishing features are: the earliest and fullest news from all quarters, at whatever cost; full and accurate commercial, real estate and general market reports, and great ability in its editorial, literary and agricultural departments. It is independent and outspoken in its views, with full faith that Time, which sooner or later gives to right the victory, will vindicate its principles. It has been the most powerful agency in the Northwest in inspiring and moulding that strong, free public sentiment which, at last, has united all parties in maintaining the equal rights of all, irrespective of race, creed or color. The advocate of Progress, the friend of Virtue, the fosterer of Art, Education and general culture, its great success is largely due to its high character as the best representative of the Industrial and Business interests; and the marvelous enterprise of the West. Its advertising columns reveal the *great fact*—more convincing than words—that, whoever wishes to know, or to make known anything patronizes the *Tribune*. It is emphatically the *people's Tribune*, which no Western man of business or culture can afford to be without.

The Tri-Weekly contains, in each issue, the substance of two Dailies.

The Weekly will contain the cream of the Dailies, the unrivaled articles of Rural on "The Farm and Garden," so eagerly looked for by Western readers, and original and selected sketches, tales and articles of special interest to the Home and the Fireside. In the copiousness and freshness of its news, literary excellence and adaptation to the wants of Western people, it has no equal.—Com.

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Address THE SUN, New York City.

Epizooty.

Mr. Editor:—Among all the many remedies for the Epizooty, or horse disease, we have found in our experience that what is good for humanity is good for the horse; we therefore used Davis' Pain Killer for bathing, and for them to inhale, and in some cases where Bronchitis is bad, have given 1 ounce of Pain Killer in a pint of warm water and molasses, drench with this, the result in bad cases have been beneficial. In bad cases where the animal does not expectorate freely, give about one ounce of Allen's Lung Balsam three times a day. It will act on the horse as on man. Let those having an occasion try it. We have cured fourteen horses with this treatment, some of which were very sick. A.

Cincinnati, O., November 27.

Herring's Safes Again Triumphant.

A telegram says: "Another Herring's safe rescued from the Boston ruins. Everything saved. Nothing lost in Herring's safes in this fire." Such facts need no comment. Herring & Co.'s office 46 State St., Chicago.—Com.

The Harvest of the Head.—When the comb acts as a rake, bringing away a roll of parted fibres every time it passes through the hair, baldness would soon be inevitable. But even in this case, forlorn as it may seem, the mischief can be arrested, the loss repaired. Lyon's Kathairon, added by the brisk application of the brush to promote the absorption of the fluid by the scalp, will stop the thinning-out process in forty-eight hours. The roots from which the dead filaments were shed will soon be re-endowed with vitality, and a new growth will speedily spring up on the denuded places. This work of reproduction will go on until the damage is completely repaired, and the luxuriant crop of hair thus produced will never wither or fall out as long as the vitalizing application is regularly continued.—Com.

Said a Parent to a Child.—"Just look at those Shoes, only bought last week; good as new, all but the toes, which are worn through. Money thrown away, feet wet, stockings soiled, all because they were not Metal Tipped." Parents, take your choice, neat, genteel, Silver Tipped shoes, which never wear out at the toe, or shoes without Tips, with ragged holes and protruding toes Which looks the best? Which is the Cheapest?—Com.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and, as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.—Com.

The American Agriculturist, speaking of the great merits of CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots and Shoes, says: "A trial of these goods for several months past, and the testimony we have from dealers, prove this method of fastening soles to be a good improvement; there is no ripping, the wire holds until the sole of the shoe is fairly worn out.—Com.

If you wish to purchase tickets to or from Europe, or a draft on Great Britain and the Continent, address F. H. McClure & Co., Bankers and General Passage Agents, 365 East Water street, Milwaukee.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine. —*Sanford's Liver Invigorator.*—A purely vegetable *Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick-headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*—Com.

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Disorders, use "*Browns Bronchical Troches*," having proved their efficacy by a test of many years.—Com.

Ask your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder, the best Baking Powder for preparing Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, etc. Depot 69 New St., N. Y. At retail by all grocers.—Com.

A life policy is the surest of all legacies which can be left to your family. Take one in the Washington of N. Y.—Com.

Mormon Secrets sent free. Address Andrew Henley, Omaha, Nebraska.—Com.

When you go to drown yourself, always pull off your clothes: they may fit your wife's second husband.

Medical Blunders.

From the period when surgeons applied their salves to weapons instead of wounds to the present wide-awake age, the medical profession has often unwittingly taken side with Disease in its conflicts with the human system. Even yet, in spite of the teachings of centuries of experience, some physicians believe in depleting their patients, already seriously exhausted by sickness, with powerful evacuants, emetics, salivants, cantharidal plasters, or the lancet. But, providentially, public intelligence is ahead of these medical fossils, who belong of right, to the era of the Crusades! That powerful ally of nature in its warfare with the causes of sickness, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has opened the eyes of the masses to the paramount importance of increasing the vital strength of the body when menaced by disease. They understand that when the atmospheric conditions are adverse to health—as, for example, in damp, chilly or severely cold weather—it is wise to reinforce the system with a wholesome tonic and stimulant, and thus enable it to combat and repel the depressing influence of an inclement temperature. If the constitutional and animal powers were always thus recruited in the presence of danger, the mortality from consumption, bronchitis, chronic rheumatism, &c., would be much less than it now is. The causes which produce croups, colds, quinsey, diptheria and catarrh seldom affect a strong and active vital system; and of all vitalizing preparations, Hostetter's Bitters has proved the most efficient. It is not claimed that this standard tonic is a specific for lung and throat maladies, as it is for dyspepsia, liver complaint and intermittents, but it is unhesitatingly asserted that it is the best known safeguard against all the atmospheric elements of disease.

The New World's Grand Remedy.—The Old World has played its part in vegetable medication. But the botany of the New World is, as yet, imperfectly explored. One new and most important revelation from that land of wonders—California—has astonished the scientific, and accomplished such cures of diseases of the stomach and bowels, bilious complaints, malarious fevers, nervous affections, and all diiseases proceeding from a vitiated condition of the blood, as have never before been witnessed.

Before Walker's California Vinegar Bitters all the alcoholic and mineral medicines are rapidly falling into disuse. They cannot resist the overpowering evidence brought forward every day, of the immense superiority of this medicine. Not a drop of any variety of distilled or fermented liquor or mineral poison enters into its composition. It is a gentle aperient, a tonic, derived from entirely new vegetable sources, an unrivalled stomachic, admirable in all pulmonary diseases; and, in fact, as near to universal remedy as botanical discovery and scientific skill can hope to attain. Dr. Walker considers it a cure for all diseases not organic, and really the great variety of diseases in which it is successful seems to warrant the opinion. Every family needs such a remedy. It saves pain, anxiety and doctors' bills. We know what trouble it is to keep the bowels of children in order, and any remedy that will strengthen and regulate their weak and variable digestion must be a domestic blessing.—Com.

"Are you going to make flower beds here, Judkins?" asked a young lady of the gardener. "Yes, mum, them's horders," answered the gardener. "Why, it will spoil our croquet ground!" "Can't help it, mum; them's pa's horders; he says as 'ow to hev it laid out for 'orticultur, not for 'usbandry!"

Persons who have become thoroughly chilled from any cause, may have their circulation at once restored by taking into the stomach a teaspoonful of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* mixed in a little cold water, well-sweetened.

Every farmer who owns a good stock of horses, cattle and sheep, and intends to keep them through the winter, should get at once a good stock of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*. One dollar's worth will save at least a half ton of hay.—Com.

The following are the inscriptions on the tablet in the Greeley vault in Greenwood Cemetery:

MARY J. GREELEY,
May 8, 1847, aged 6 months and 7 days.
ARTHUR T. GREELEY,
July 13, 1349, aged 5 years 3 months and 21 days.
RALPH W. GREELEY,
Feb, 28, 1857, aged 6 years and 12 days.
MARY Y. C. GREELEY,
Oct. 30, 1872, aged 58 years, 6 months.

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Is extended to the *world* to place before the public a better *cough* or *lung* remedy than ALLENS LUNG BALSAM.

VERILY IT HATH NO EQUAL.

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Would you cure that distressing cough, and bring back that healthy vigor till lately planted in your cheek? If you would, do not delay: for, ere you are aware, it will be too late.

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Is your hope. It has been tried by thousands such as you, who have been cured; many, in their gratitude, have lent their names to us, that suffering humanity can read their evidence and believe. Don't experiment with new and untried mixtures—you cannot afford it—but try at once this invaluable article. It is warranted to break up the most troublesome cough in a few hours, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction in all cases of lung and throat difficulties.

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Springfield, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1872.

Gentlemen: Ship us six dozen Allen's Lung Balsam at once. We have not a bottle left in our Store. It has more reputation than any cough medicine we have ever sold, and we have been in the drug business twenty-seven years; we mean just what we say about the Balsam.

Very truly yours, HURT & TANNER.

AGAIN READ THE EVIDENCE from a Druggist who was cured by use of the Balsam, and now sells it largely.

L. C. Cottrell, Druggist at Marine City, Michigan, writes, Sept. 12, 1872: "I am out of Allen's Lung Balsam; send me half a gross as soon as you can; I would rather be out of any other medicine in my store. The Lung Balsam never fails to do good for those afflicted with a cough."

It is harmless to the most delicate child.
It contains no opium in any form.
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CAUTION.

Be not deceived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and take no other.
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Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. You will find it also a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Fair to prime	$ 8 00	@13 50
Hogs—Live	4 60	@ 5 00
Sheep—Fair to prime	5 75	@ 8 00
Cotton—Middling		@ 19½
Flour—Spring Extra	7 25	@ 7 85
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 50	@ 1 57
Corn—Western Mixed	65½	@ 67
Oats—Western	48	@ 51
Rye—Western	83	@ 90
Barley		@ 82
Pork—Mess		@13 00
Lard	7¾	@ 8½

CHICAGO.

Cattle—Choice to extra prime	$ 5 25	@ 6 00
Medium to choice	5 00	@ 5 90
Common to fair	4 10	@ 4 40
Hogs—Live	3 70	@ 4 00
Sheep—Live, good to choice	4 00	@ 5 00
Butter—Choice	25	@ 26
Eggs—Fresh	26	@ 28
Flour—White Winter Extra	8 50	@10 00
Spring Extra	5 75	@ 6 50
Wheat—Spring, No. 1		@ 1 19
Spring, No. 2		@ 1 12
Corn—No. 1		@ 31
Oats—No. 2		@ 23½
Rye—No. 2		@ 59
Barley—No. 2		@ 61
Pork—Mess, new		@11 50
Lard	7¼	@ 7¾

CINCINNATI.

Beef Cattle	$ 4 50	@ 6 00
Hogs—Live	3 75	@ 3 95
Sheep—Live	4 50	@ 4 75
Flour—Family	7 35	@ 7 50
Wheat—Red	1 52	@ 1 57
Corn	27	@ 38
Oats	27	@ 38
Rye	68	@ 70
Barley	65	@ 70
Pork—Mess		@12 00
Lard	7	@ 7¼

ST. LOUIS.

Beef Cattle—Choice	$ 5 50	@ 6 00
Good to Prime	3 25	@ 3 50
Hogs—Live	3 80	@ 4 10
Sheep—Good to Choice	4 20	@ 4 70
Flour—Spring XX	6 50	@ 6 75
Wheat—No. 2 Fall		@ 1 65
Corn	32	@ 33
Oats	25	@ 25½
Rye	63	@ 64
Barley	75	@ 90
Pork—Mess	12 00	@12 50
Lard	7	@ 7¼

MILWAUKEE.

Cattle—Choice to extra prime	$ 5 00	@ 5 50
Medium to choice	4 70	@ 5 00
Common to fair	3 00	@ 3 50
Hogs—Live	3 80	@ 4 00
Sheep—Live—Good to Choice	3 00	@ 4 00
Butter—Choice	20	@ 24
Eggs—Fresh	24	@ 26
Flour—White Winter Extra	7 65	@ 8 00
Spring Extra	5 75	@ 6 50
Wheat—Spring, No. 1		@ 1 20½
No. 2		@ 1 13½
Corn—No. 2		@ 37
Oats—No. 2		@ 27
Rye—No. 2		@ 62
Barley—No. 2		@ 65½
Pork—Mess		@11 75
Lard	7¼	@ 7¾

A rocking-horse in an Elm street family has two yards of red flannel about its neck, and smells strong enough of arnica to knock over an apothecary from the city. The youthful owner cannot go to school because his horse is sick.—[Danbury News.

THE

WEEKLY WISCONSIN

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To any one who will send us Three Dollars, we will send two copies of the Weekly Wisconsin for one year, and one of the beautiful Oleographs entitled "The First Step," size 11x15 inches, printed from twenty different stones. This is the finest Chromo ever offered as a premium, the retail price of this picture being $3.00. The subscriptions can be sent to different parties. Postage on Chromo, 10 cents.

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The Great American Family Newspaper. $3 a Year, with the JUBILEE YEAR BOOK. SIDNEY E. MORSE & CO., 37 Park Row, New York. SEND FOR A SAMPLE COPY.

ANY ESTATE IN ENGLAND, Scotland, Ireland or Wales, promptly collected by J. F. FRUEAUFF, Attorney at Law, Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa.

BOOK AGENTS and other Canvassers now at work, can learn how to increase their income $15 a week (*sure*) without interfering with their regular Canvassing by addressing F. N. REED, 139 Eighth St., N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address HY. BENJAMIN, St. Louis Mo.

AGENTS WANTED for the New Illustrated Book, WILD LIFE IN THE FAR WEST. 30 years of adventures among the Indians, &c. *Thrillingly interesting and fast selling.* For terms, address F. A. HUTCHINSON, Chicago, Ills., or St. Louis.

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Sent by mail for 10 cts. E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 120 Lexington Ave., New York City.

$25 to $100 per Week made easy by any lady. $1,000 sold in six months. The most wonderfully rapid selling article ever invented for married or single ladies' use. Address MISS WILLIAMS, 142 Fulton St., N. Y. P. O. Box 2438.

Send Lock of Hair to Dr. A. Dodge, Red Oak, Ia.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Everyone Speaks Favorably.

East Marshfield, Aug. 31, 1870.

Mr. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I have been troubled with canker from childhood, causing my mouth to be so sore at times that I was unable to eat. Have taken many preparations, but with no effect until I tried your Vegetine. After taking a few doses, I found it relieved the faintness of the stomach that always accompanies canker humor, and by the time I had taken the third bottle, my mouth was entirely cured. Have not been troubled with it since that time, which is eight months ago. I have recommended it to several of my acquaintances and every one speaks favorably of its good effect.

Yours truly, P. S. SHERMAN.

Would not be without VEGETINE For Ten Times its Cost!

The great benefit I have received from the use of Dr. Cumming's Vegetine, induces me to give my testimony in its favor. I believe it to be not only of great value for restoring the health, but a preventive of diseases peculiar to the spring and summer seasons.

I would not be without it for ten times its cost.

EDWIN TILDEN, Attorney, and General Agent for Massachusetts of the Craftsmen's Life Assurance Company No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Price $1.25. Sold by all Druggists.

$300,000.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY!

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

GRAND SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME! 50,000 NUMBERS!

Class M, to be Drawn December 31, 1872

5,880 Prizes Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of....$50,000	509 prizes of.. $100
1 prize of.... 13,450	9 prizes of.. 1,000
1 prize of.... 10,000	9 prizes of.. 500
1 prize of.... 7,500	9 prizes of.. 300
4 prizes of.. 5,000	9 prizes of.. 250
4 prizes of.. 2,500	36 prizes of.. 200
20 prizes of.. 1,000	36 prizes of.. 150
20 prizes of.. 500	180 prizes of.. 100
40 prizes of.. 250	5000 prizes of 10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qrts. 2.50.

☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the state, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

☞ Remit at our risk by POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular.

Address MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Postoffice Box 2446. St. Louis, Mo.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION A WEEKLY PAPER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE FAMILY

THE COMPANION aims to be a favorite in every family—looked for eagerly by the young folks, and read with interest by the older. Its purpose is to interest while it amuses; to be judicious, practical, sensible; and to have really permanent worth, while it attracts for an hour.

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Its reading is adapted to the old and young, is very varied in its character, sprightly and entertaining. It gives

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Subscription Price, $1.50. Specimen copies sent free. Address

PERRY MASON & CO., 41 Temple Place, Boston, Mass

CHILDREN TEETHING

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to your selves, and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

TO CONSUMPTIVES!

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all Throat or Lung difficulties.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 194 Penn street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Agents Wanted $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.

CASH PREMIUMS FREE!

OVER Twenty-One Thousand Dollars

Distributed next April, Free, among the $2.00 subscribers of the

WEEKLY ENQUIRER.

Inclose $2.00 for a year's subscription, or send for full particulars. Extra premiums for agents. Address FARAN & McLEAN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages, for 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

ASTONISHING! —M'me La Rue produces a true picture of your future Husband or Wife, with name and date of marriage. Send your age, color of hair and eyes, with 50 cents, and receive picture, written destiny and P. O. address, so you can correspond. M'ME LA RUE, Box 588, Chicago.

VINEGAR BITTERS PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA EUREKA VINEGAR BITTERS

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

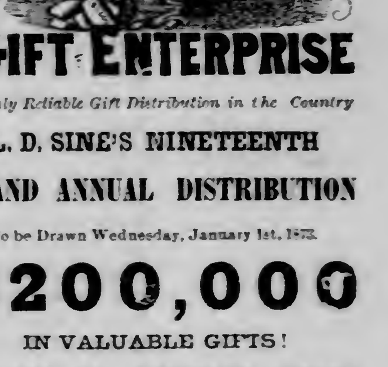
They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco and New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.



GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country

L. D. SINE'S NINETEENTH GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION

To be Drawn Wednesday, January 1st, 1873.

$200,000 IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

$10,000 IN AMERICAN GOLD!
$10,000 IN AMERICAN SILVER!

Five Prizes $1,000 / Ten Prizes $500 } GREENBACKS

One Span of Matched Horses, with Family Carriage and Silver-mounted harness, worth $1,500! Five Horses and Buggies, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600 each! Five Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $550 each! 25 Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 2,300 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Number of Gifts, 25,000. Tickets limited to 100,000.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickets $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

Main Office, L. D. SINE, Box 86, 101 W. Fifth St. CINCINNATI, O.

THE NEW SCALE HAINES

27 Union Square, N. Y.

Undoubtedly the best Square Piano made.

Send for Circular with Illustrations.

Prices ranging from 350 to 700 dollars.

Every Piano WARRANTED for Five Years.

$64,260

Kentucky State Lottery

Legalized by an act of the Legislature.

The most liberal Lottery ever drawn. Only 7,140 Tickets and 3,080 Prizes!

To be drawn Dec. 28th, 1872, in Covington, Ky.

One Capital Prize of $25,000

1 Prize of....$5,000	13 Prizes of $250
1 do 2,150	30 do .. 60
2 do 1,000	420 do .. 20
1 do 500	2,610 do .. 6

3,080 Prizes, amounting to $64,260

Tickets, $12. Halves, $6. Quarters, $3.

☞ Our Lotteries are chartered by the State, and drawn at the time named, under the supervision of sworn Commissioners.

☞ The drawings will be published in the New York, Chicago and Louisville papers.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last Saturday of every month during the years 1872 and 1873.

☞ Remit at our risk by Post-office Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft or Express.

☞ Send for a circular

Address SMITH, SIMMONS & CO., Box 827, Covington, Ky.

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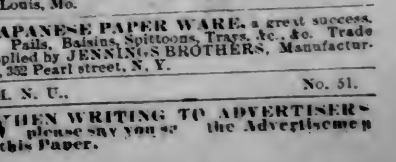
THEA-NECTAR IS A PURE BLACK TEA with the Green Tea Flavor. Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton St., and 2 and 4 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM CUTLER BROS & CO. PROPRIETORS BOSTON



$50 —VALUABLE—Send three cent stamp for particulars. DOBSON, HAYNES & CO. St. Louis, Mo.

JAPANESE PAPER WARE, a great success. Pails, Basins, Spittoons, Trays, &c., &c. Trade supplied by JENNINGS BROTHERS, Manufacturers, 352 Pearl street, N. Y.

M. N. U. No. 51.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the Advertisement in this Paper.

TAX NOTICE.

The Tax Duplicate for the year A. D 1872 is now placed in my hands for collection and I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting said Taxes for the year 1872

In Hollywood Town at the election poll on Monday the 6th day of Jan. A. D. 1873.

In Watertown at the Drug Store on Tuesday and Wednesday the 7th and 8th of January A. D. 1873.

In Waconia, at Maetzolds Hotel on Thursday the 9th day of January A. D. 1873.

In Laketown at the house of Henry Wetzig on Friday the 10th day of January A. D. 1873.

In Chanhassen, at the house of Geo. M. Powers, on Saturday the 11th day of January A. D. 1873.

In Camden at the house of C O Woodruff, on Monday the 13th day of January A D. 1873.

In Young America, at Fred Spieses Hotel on Tuesday and Wednesday the 14th and 15th day of January A. D. 1873

In Benton, at the house of Herman Bongards, on Thursday the 16th day of January A D. 1873.

In Benton, at the house of Mathias Erz on Friday the 17th day of January A D. 1873.

In Dahlgreen, at John Lorfeld on Saturday the 18th day of Jan. 1873.

In Hancock Town, at the Saw Mill on Tuesday the 21st day of Jan. 1873.

In Sanfrancisco, at J. A Hillstrom on Wednesday the 22d day Jan. 1873.

In Carver, at Blomquist Hotel on Thursday the 23d day of Jan 1873.

In Chaska, at my office on Friday the 24th day of Jan. 1873

Afterwards I will attend at the County Seat, to receive taxes from those wishing to pay the same.

The amount of Taxes levied on the Dollar valuation are as follows for 1872:

State Tax,	5	Mills.
Common School Tax,	2	"
County Revenue Fund,	9	"
County Special Fund,	1	"
County Poor Fund,	3	"

TOWN TAXES.

Benton Town Tax,	2	Mills.
Road and Bridge Tax,	3	"
Camden Town Tax,	1½	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	2	"
Chaska Town & Village. Town Tax	5	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	3	"
Int. on Court House Bonds	5	"
Chaska Village Tax,		
Channassen Town Tax,	2	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	2	"
Carver Town Tax,	12	"
Int. on Rail Road Bonds,	14½	"
Dahlgreen Town Tax,	2	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	4	"
Hollywood Town Tax,	2	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	3	"
Hancock Town Tax,	4	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	2	"
Laketown, Town Tax,	2	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	5	"
San Francisco Town Tax,	9	"
Waconia Town Tax,	4	"
Watertown Town Tax,	5	"
Young America Town Tax,	2	"
Road and Bridge Tax,	3½	"

School District Taxes.

No.	1	8	Mills
No.	2	7	do
do	3	5	do
do	5	7	do
do	6	6	do
do	7	10	do
do	8	1½	do
do	9	10	do
do	10	10	do
do	11	2	do
do	12	14	do
do	14	5	do
do	16	7	do
do	17	29½	do
do	18	18	do
do	19	18	do
do	20	16½	do
do	22	3	do
do	24	3	do
do	28	11	do
do	31	5½	do
do	32	24	do
do	33	5½	do
do	34	4	do
do	36	3½	do
do	37	13½	do
do	38	16½	do
do	39	32½	do
do	40	2	do
do	41	2	do
do	42	5	do
do	43	10	do
do	44	15	do
do	46	5	do
do	47	11½	do
do	48	10	do
do	49	7	do
do	50	16½	do
do	51	6	do
do	52	4	do
do	53	14	do
do	54	10	do
do	55	6	do
do	56	6½	do
do	57	5	do
do	58	1½	do
do	59	27	do

All tax payers are earnestly requested to pay their taxes on personal property before the first day of February A. D. 1873.

Chaska Dec. 5th 1872.

FRANK HASSENSTAB, Treasurer of Carver Co.

Legals.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, County of Carver. } Dist Court Eighth Judicial Dist.

Joseph Norstrant, against Susan Norstrant.

The State of Minnesota To the above named defendant.

You, Susan Norstrant are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action a copy of which is herewith served upon you and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in Chaska Carver County Minnesota within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Chaska, Aug. 28, A. D. 1872.

J. A. SARGENT, Plff's Att'y Chaska Minn.

Continental Fire Insurance Company, New York

—:0:—

Cash Assets, $3,509,526,27.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

A J. Taylor, Superintendent.

This Company makes the insurance of dwellings and farm property a specialty. Its policy is very short, simple and easily understood. It is not hedged about with conditions and technicalities to entangle you after a fire. In short, all fair losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid on the spot without trouble or expense to the insured, thus presenting all the advantages of a "Local Company" combined with the pre-eminent ability, safety and security of an old firmly established Company.

H. J. CHEVRE, Agent.

Office, at the Co. Surveyor office, Chaska, Carver County Minnesota.

Minneapolis Marble Works

N. HERRICK & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES &c.

Shop on Nicolet St. Between 3d & 4th Sts.

Work delivered and set up by one of the firm in Chaska or Carver without extra cost.

A Fortune in Any State.

Rights for Sale—New patent article for every female. Sample [illegible] Address INVENTOR, P. O. Box 2438, New York.

INSURANCE

GEO. MIX. AGENT

of the following Insurance Co's,

ÆTNA

Hartford, Con,—Assets 5,052,000,00

UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY!

New York City,—Assets 3,555,000,00

CHARTER OAK LIFE INS CO

OF

Hartford, Conn.—Assets, 4,000,000.00

Policies of Insurance issued against loss or damage by fire and perils of Inland transportation.

Losses Adjusted and Paid promptly at the place where the *Policy is Issued*.

Will attend promptly, to collections Paying of Taxes, &c.

OFFICE, AT THE "HERALD" OFFICE CHASKA MINNESOTA

State of Minnesota, County of Carver, In Probate Court. } S. S.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Basler deceased.

Whereas, There was deposited in the Probate Court of Carver County Minn. September 30th 1872 an instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Charles Basler late of said County deceased, and whereas Barbara Basler has filed her petition that she may be appointed the executrix named and appointed in and by said Will, and praying that said instrument may be admitted to probate and letters testamentary be thereon issued there on

Now therefore that the proofs of said instrument and the said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court on Monday the 18th day of November 1872 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Probate Court room in said County of Carver when and where all persons concerned may appear and contest the probate of said will. It is further ordered, that public notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested by publication under these orders of a copy of said orders in the Valley Herald a paper published at Chaska in said County for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

Given under my hand this 22d day of October 1872.

J. A. SARGENT, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF SUPT. OF SCHOOLS, For Carver Co. Minn.

Notice is hereby given that the following School District clerks of Carver County have failed to forward to me the annual school report for 1872 as follows to-wit:

Mr. J. Coons Clerk of Dist. No.		10
Mr. G. M. Powers	do	12
Mr. V. Landgrof	do	16
Mr. Gerhard Kimpel	do	40
Mr. C. O. Woodruff	do	47
Mr John Etzell	do	54
Mr. Dietrich Kuhlmann	do.	59

Now therefore, if the above named clerks will not forward to me the said report within ten days after date, it will be my duty to notify the County Attorney of this County of such failure, who will proceed against them according to law.

Given under my hand this 25th day of October A. D. 1872.

J. T. KERKER, Supt. of Schools for Carver Co.

THE PARKER GUN.

SEND STAMP FOR CIRCULAR

PARKER BRO'S WEST MERIDEN, CT.

THE DISCOVERER Discovered!

The Adventures of a Most Adventurous Life.

THE STANLEY LIVINGSTONE Expedition to Equatorial Africa.

Is the title of a large octavo volume just issued to supply the demand for information in regard to Africa, with Incidents and the wonderful Career of both Stanley and Livingstone in their remarkable expeditions to this most interesting part of the Globe

WANTED In every town in the United States and Canada. First Class men and women as Agents to canvass for this work. Everybody wants it. Anybody can sell it. Address us for the most liberal terms ever offered. The Union Publishing Company, 65 Twenty-Second St., Chicago, Ill.

If you desire to secure territory at once send $2 50 for sample copy and Canvassing Book, or $1 00 for Canvassing Book alone.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

On or about the 25th day of September, came into my inclosure one Red cow about nine years old, no marks. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away.

SWAND A. HOLM.

Dahlgreen Carver County, Minn.

A Good Farm For Sale

The subscriber will sell a good improved farm containing about one hundred and fifty acres being in section four in town of Waconia with a two story frame house thereon. Terms four hundred dollars down, balance, if desired in one, two and three years, interest at ten per cent per annum secured by mortgage on premises.

April 22, 1872.

J. A. SARGENT.

NOTICE!

My wife Henrietta Kunze is hereby notified to return to my home within two weeks from the date hereof, and I will not receive her back after the expiration of the time herein granted, her to return.

Benton, July 27th 1872.

JOHN KUNZE.

FERD. THIES

Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND TOYS AND NOTIONS.

Also keeps on hand and sells by the barrel and otherwise, APPLES!

Store on 2nd Street.

CHASKA, - - - - - - MINN.

Chas. B. Newcomb & Co.

Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS!

Particular Attention Given To The Purchase and Shipment of Minnesota Wheat.

MILWAUKEE PRICES!

Paid at Duluth for all wheat offered them up on that market, and no charge for Commissions

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON WHEAT STORED IN DULUTH ELEVATOR!

Winter Storage 4 cts.

OFFICES—St. Paul, Duluth, Stillwater, and Hastings Nov. 15.—3 mths

MILWAUKEE St Paul and Minneapolis RAILWAY.

VIA

McGregor and Milwaukee.

The Only all Rail Line,

And the only Route by which Baggage is Checked Through to Milwaukee, Chicago, New York Boston and all Eastern Points.

Passengers change cars only at terminal points, thus securing seats in clean Coaches and full nights' rest on night trains.

EASTERN EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave and Arrive at St Paul as follows

Arrive 7,27 p. m. Depart 8,05 a. m

OWATONNA ACCOMMODATION

Arrive 11:15 a. m. Depart 3:50 p. m.

Minneapolis and St. Paul Trains.

Arrive........9:10 A. M. | Depart.........10:00
5:08 P. M. | " 5:40

St. Paul & Chicago Railway Trains

Arrive 5 1 p. m Depart 11,31 a. m.

Tickets for passage and sleeping car berths sold by Mrs. Farmpson, Ticket Agent, Union office, corner of Third and Jackson Street, and corner of Jackson Street and Levee.

D. SHEPARD, Supt.

S. S. Merrill, General Manager: A. V. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent.

Bride And Bridegroom.

Essays for Young Men on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride, in the institution of Marriage—a Guide to matrimonial felicity, and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Howard Association, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa

W. S. COMBS. J. E. WHITNEY

COMBS & WHITNEY

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Booksellers and Stationers

AND THE

Emporium for views of Minnesota and other Scenery, Brackets, Engravings, Frames, Chromos, &c. &c.

Dr. C. B. AMES

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

WATERTOWN . . . MINN.

Office at Lewis Drug Store. Offers his services to the citizens of Watertown and vicinity, and can always be found day or night ready to attend calls

F. W. HENNING

NOTARY PUBLIC.

CHASKA, ... MINN.

MILLNERY.

Mrs. F Salter.

Is constantly in receipt of, and at all times supplied, with a full assortment of Fashionable Millinery Goods

ALSO

DRESS TRIMMINGS, CORSETS, NETS &c., &c., &c,

Dress-Making promptly attended to.

She therefore invite the patronage of the ladies of Chaska and surrounding country, confident that they can render ample satisfaction pecially as to STYLES AND PRICES.

Notice to the Public.

I hereby notify the public that my wife Wilhelmenia Vollroth left my bed and board on Thursday, Oct 3d 1872, without any cause or provocation on my part, and they are cautioned and notified not to trust or harbor her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from and after this date.

Watertown, Oct 1th 1872.

AUGUST VOLLROTH.

CARVER BREWERY.

BERTHOLD HERTZ, Proprietor.

A large supply of Beer constantly kept on hand. All orders promptly attended to.

UNION HOTEL

CHASKA. - - - - - - - MINN

A good bar in connection with the house Also good Stabling.

WM. OCHS, Propr.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The public is hereby notified that my wife Henrietta Kunze, left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, on or about the 1st day of June last and that they are hereby further notified not to trust or harbor her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting on and after this date.

Benton, July 27th 1872.

JOHN KUNZE.

DEATH TO BED-BUGS.

The undersigned has manufactured a preparation, easily used, that he guarantees, will rid every household of bed-bugs. The preparation only costs $1. Give me a call at my barber shop.

GOTTLIEB SCHUBIGER

Chaska Minn.

Mortgage Sale.

Names of Mortgagors.—C. H. Lienau and Mathilda Lienau his wife.

Name of Mortgagee.—Wilhelm Dressler.

Date of Mortgage,—November 30th A. D. 1869.

Mortgage recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Carver and State of Minnesota on the 8th day of June A. D. 1870 at four o'clock P. M, of that day, in Book "F" of Mortgages on pages 174, 175 176 and 177

Description of mortgaged premises—The undivided one half interest in and to the following described land and real estate situate, lying and being in the County of Carver and State of Minnesota, viz: Beginning at the south west corner of lot No. five (5) in Block No. Fifty (50) in the Village of Watertown, thence running south thirty two (32) degrees west on the east line of Lewis Street two hundred and thirty-two (232) feet, thence south fifty eight (58) degrees east, one hundred and fifty [150] feet, thence south thirty two [32] degrees west one hundred sixty four (164) feet, thence south fifty eight (58) degrees east, seventy two [72] feet, thence north seventy four and one fourth [74¼] degrees east, a number of feet to a point even with and where it would intersect with the west line of Mill street, thence north thirty-two [32] degrees east to the waters edge on the west shore of Crow River, thence down said river with the course hereof, to a point intersecting with the south line of Block No. fifty [50], thence north fifty-eight (58) degrees west to the place of beginning containing two (2) acres of land more or less including Steam Grist and Saw Mill, all in said Village as surveyed by R. H. Blanding as appears by plat thereof in the office of Register of Deeds of said County, excepting and reserving from the foregoing description three lots or parcels of land described as follows:

First. Commencing at the south west corner of lot No five (5) in Block No. fifty (50) and run in a southwesterly direction on the line of said Lewis Street twenty seven [27] feet thence south fifty eight (58) degrees east, eighty five (85) feet thence north thirty two [32] degrees east, twenty seven (27) feet, to the south line of said lot five [5] in said Block fifty 50, thence north fifty eight. 58 degrees west on the line of said lot No. five 5, eighty five 85 feet to the place of beginning, with a right of way ten 10 feet wide from the rear or east end of said tract or lot, to a public highway or lot above described

Second Commencing at a point on Lewis street, twenty seven, 27, feet in a south westerly direction from the south west corner of Lot. No. five 5, in said block No. fifty 50 on the east line of said Lewis street, and run south fifty eight 58 degrees east eighty five 85 feet, thence south thirty two 32 degrees west, thirty one 31 feet thence north fifty eight 58 degrees west eighty five 85 feet, to the east line of Lewis street, thence north thirty two 32 degrees east thirty one feet to place of beginning.

Third. Beginning at a point on the east line of Lewis street, one hundred and thirty three 133 feet, south thirty two 32 deg west from the south west corner of Lot. No. five 5 in block No. fifty 50, thence running south thirty two 32 degrees west, twenty 20 feet thence south fifty eight 58 degrees east sixty 60 feet, thence north thirty two, 32 deg east, twenty 20 feet, thence north fifty eight 58 deg. west, sixty 60 feet, to the east line of Lewis street, the place of beginning being a part of a certain piece of land known a Mill Reserve.

Also the undivided one half ½ interest of the following in said village viz: Beginning at a point on the east line of said Lewis street, two hundred and thirty two 232 feet southerly from the south west corner of said lot No. five 5, in block fifty 50, being a certain point described in a deed made by Geo. [illegible] Lewis and [illegible] Lewis her husband to Lienau and Dressler on date May 1st 1865, from thence running south fifty eight 58 deg east, one hundred and fifty 150 feet, thence south thirty two 32 deg west seventy 70 feet, thence north fifty eight 58 deg west, one hundred and fifty 150 feet, to the east line of said Lewis street, thence north thirty two 32 deg east seventy 70 feet to the place of beginning as appears by plat of R. H. Blanding here before referred to, excepting and reserving, from the foregoing a lot sold to S. R. K. Seller July 23rd 1865 described as follows: beginning at the north west corner of William Schroeder's property on said Lewis street, ninety two 24 feet from the north east corner of Lewis and Madison streets and running north fifty two deg east, on the line of Lewis street twenty four 24 feet, thence south fifty eight 58 deg east, one hundred feet, thence south thirty two 32 deg. west, twenty four 24 feet to William Schroeder's north east corner, thence north fifty eight 58 deg. west, one hundred 100 feet, to place of beginning. Also the undivided one half of the following property in said village of Watertown, viz: Beginning on the north line of Madison street [illegible], at a point one hundred and fifty feet easterly from said Lewis street, thence run easterly on said north line of Madison street, one hundred and eighty feet to a point where it would intersect a line parallel with the west line of Mill street, thence [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] certain deed made [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Dressler dated May 1st A. D. 1865, [illegible] or being a triangular piece of land adjoining the Mill property deeded to Lienau and Dressler May 1st 1865 by George [illegible] Lewis and husband, also the following: Beginning at a point on the [illegible] line of said [illegible] street on a certain tract known as the Mill Reserve one hundred [illegible] feet east of said Lewis street, said point of beginning being the south east corner of a certain tract or parcel of land heretofore first deeded by Geo. Lewis and husband to John Bayer and running north thirty two 32 deg east [illegible] feet, thence south fifty eight 58 deg east fifty 50 feet, thence south thirty two 32 deg west [illegible] 94 feet thence north fifty eight 58 deg west, fifty 5 feet to place of beginning, also lots No. one 1, two 2, three 3, four 4, five 5 and 6 in Block No. five 5 in G. Lewis' third addition to the Town of Watertown as appears by plat on file in the office of Register of Deeds of said county, also lots No. three 3, four 4, five 5, six 6 seven 7 and eight in block N. [illegible] in said village of Watertown, also lots numbered from one 1, to ten 10, inclusive in block No. seventy one 71, being the whole of said block No seventy one 71, also lots No one 1, two 2 three 3, four 4, nine 9 and ten 10, in Block seventy two 72, lot four 4 in Block seventy eight 78 also Out Lots No. seven 7 and eight 8 in said town as surveyed by said Blanding, also Block No seventy 70, remaining lots numbered from one 1 to nine 9 inclusive, excepting therefrom lots No. ten 10 in said Block seventy 70 also all of that part of lot No twelve 12, in Block No fifty eight 58, and lots No. four 4 and five 5 in Block No. forty 40 also lots No. five 5 in block No. Forty one 41 all of the hereinbefore described property being in the village of Watertown as appears by plat on file in the office the Register of Deeds of said County of Carver

The amount which is claimed to be due, and which is due on the note secured by the above described mortgage at the date of this notice is one thousand two hundred and eighty six dollars and sixty seven cents, 1286 67-100.

Default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage and no suit or proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and therewith recorded which by reason of said default has become operative, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the hereinbefore described mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder therefor by the sheriff of the said County of Carver at the front door of the Court House in the Village of Chaska in said County on Saturday the 25th day of January A. D. 1873 at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day to satisfy the amount that shall then be due on the debt secured by the aforesaid mortgage together with interest and all costs of Foreclosure and sale.

Dated at Watertown Minnesota this 4th day of December A. D. 1872

WILHELM DRESSLER, Mortgagee.

ERNEST HAINLIN, Att'y. for Mortgagee, Watertown Minn.

Notice

Dr E. H. Lewis, would respectfully inform the citizens of Chaska and vicinity, that he will be found in his office at E. G. Halle & Co's., new Drug Store, Chaska, every day between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m. Any orders left will be promptly attended to.

Fresh vaccine virus constantly kept on hand.

NOTICE.

As I have made arrangements to enter into a co-partnership in carrying on my business on or about New year, and as the incoming partner will not accept old out standing accounts, I therefore request all those knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned to pay up within the next three weeks and thereby save themselves costs of collection.

Chaska, Dec. 11th 1872.

FRED WOMMER.

NEW STORE!

New Goods!!

And

Reasonable Prices.

Call at

HENRY YOUNGS NEW STORE.

And examine his large and elegant assortment of Dry goods, Groceries and Provisions, Hats & Caps, Boots and Shoes, Clothing Yankee Notions &c.

Produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Store Corner 2d & Chestnut Sts.

Chaska, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE